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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a large quarto paper, with a circulation of over 10,000 copies. It is published by the Mercury Publishing Co., 182 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

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Local Matters.

Police Commission Decision.

The supreme court of the state has handed down an important decision in regard to the Newport police commission, in which it is held that the commission is a state board. The decision was given in response to a request for a ruling from Governor Gregory. When the city council of this city requested a ruling on the legality of the act creating this commission, Governor Gregory requested Attorney General Tanner to represent the commission in behalf of the state. Mr. Tanner declined on the ground that the commission was not a state board within the meaning and intent of Section 4, Chapter 17, of the General Laws, which requires the attorney general to act "as the legal adviser of all State Boards and Commissions and the officers thereof." The supreme court, however, takes the opposite view of the case in the lengthy decision sent to the Governor on Wednesday.

The question of expenses to be borne by the city or state would seem to be involved also, as the decision concludes by saying:

It follows that the State having thus appointed these officers for the protection of the public peace, and the maintenance of the Executive and the Senate, and having conferred upon them the gravest duties under severe penalties for neglect or refusal to discharge their duties, it is bound to provide for their support. The law no less than in morals to furnish these officers with all adequate and necessary means and agencies for the discharge of the duties so imposed, and to make such provision as may be necessary to enable them to perform their duties with the same efficiency and economy as if they were employed by the State.

Not is it a sufficient reply to say that provision to this end may be wisely and safely left to the local authorities. If experience of the recent past were lacking, it would nevertheless be sufficient to see that the due and orderly enforcement of the law is most likely to be hampered and interfered with by a division of the responsibility between the local and state agencies. These officers, being thus created, the State ought not to be made dependent for the discharge of their duty upon local indifference or opposition, or the local authorities in their capacity as political officers, arising from causes as insubstantial in reality as they are ephemeral in their duration. For it is not merely the fact that the local authorities are not to be made dependent upon the State for support, but that the State is to be made dependent upon the local authorities for the discharge of their duties. This is a situation which is not only a violation of the principle of the separation of powers, but it is also a violation of the principle of the supremacy of the State.

We are accordingly of the opinion that this Board of Police Commissioners is a State Board within the spirit and intent of the letter of the act, and that the question submitted should be answered in the affirmative.

The decision is signed by Justices Tillinghast, Wilbur, Rogers, Douglass, Dubois, and Blodgett.

According to newspaper reports war is on between Attorney General Tanner and Governor Gregory over the Newport Police Commission bill. Tanner seems to have a good second in Chief Justice Stines while the Governor is backed by the rest of the bench. As far as numbers go, the Governor is the winner. Newport may be a gainer in one way. The court has declared the Police Commission to be a State Board and as State officers the commissioners should call on the State for their pay.

Mrs. Sarah Pitman, widow of Thomas G. Pitman, Jr., died at her late residence Wednesday morning after an illness of about a year. She was in her eighty-eighth year, and had been a member of Trinity Church for many years. Three children survive her, Mr. John Pitman and Mrs. Emily N. Pitman of this city, and Mrs. Augustus French of Chicago.

Commencing tomorrow Sunday trips between this city and Providence will be resumed by the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company, leaving here at 8:30 A. M., and leaving Providence at 8 P. M.

Mrs. Frank L. Powell is suffering from a broken ankle as the result of a fall on the steps at her home. The break is not regarded as a serious one, only one bone having been broken.

Mrs. Albert H. Hayward, Jr., who has been suffering for three months past with a severe attack of the grip, is reported to be in a very weak condition.

Chaplain Cassard will have charge of the meeting Sunday evening at Grace Chapel, Wellington Avenue. A hearty invitation to all. Service at 7:30.

Ladies' Night.

Monday evening the members of General G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., and the associates entertained a large number in the post hall, which proved a very enjoyable occasion.

Seated on the platform were Commander Jere I. Greene, President Benjamin P. Tanner, His Honor Mayor Garretson, Chaplain Cassard, of the Training Station, Rev. Messrs. Henry Morgan Stone and Brewer G. Boardman.

Commander Greene filled the office of master of ceremonies with credit to himself. A large floral piece was placed in front of the platform and after the exercises were over each one present received a floral souvenir from the center-piece.

Interesting remarks were made by Mayor Garretson, Chaplain Cassard, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone and Rev. Brewer G. Boardman. A number of selections were rendered by a quartette, consisting of Messrs. Rankin and Tilley and the Misses Mary Stearns and Sadie Bailey. Miss Bailey sang a number of solos, as did also Miss Nellie Kavanagh. Miss Louise Gillingham gave a number of pleasing recitations during the evening. Miss Florence Curley was the accompanist and also sang a number of solos. All the numbers called for encores.

A collation was served.

The City of Newport.

Steamer City of Newport of the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the winter. A new boiler has also been installed. She was built in 1883 in New York, and during her 18 years of travel in the bay has always been a favorite with the public. She has always been an easily handled and true steering craft and her mishaps have been few and far between.

The steamer was taken out for a trial trip on Wednesday, coming from Providence as far as Prudence Island and return. Everything worked well, the new boiler steamed splendidly, and there is every indication that the famous steamer is about as good as new.

While the City of Newport has been off the line her place has been filled by the Bay Queen.

A Poverty Social.

The ladies of Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, arranged a very pleasant entertainment which took place in their lodge room in Odd Fellows Hall on Wednesday evening at the close of the regular session of the lodge. It was a "poverty social" and was represented in many different ways and by very appropriate costumes, some of them being indeed poverty stricken. A large number was present and entered heartily to make the affair a success, and their efforts were not in vain, for it was a success in every way. Refreshments were served in the dining room, after which dancing was enjoyed, Miss Lillie Dugan presiding at the piano.

The work of straightening out the curve to the street railway tracks on Broadway in front of the city hall has been completed and it is expected that the chances of cars leaving the rails at that point are materially reduced. On Wednesday passengers were obliged to transfer around the obstructions while the work was going on. It is expected that the work will prove entirely satisfactory as some of the city officers were on hand most of the time to superintend the operations.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford line announces that they will run the steamers Connecticut and Rhode Island between Providence and New York every week day night, and that the fare will be fifty cents each way. At that extremely low figure the people of our sister city will find it cheaper riding than staying at home.

A special meeting of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company was held in Jersey City this week, at which the stockholders voted in favor of dissolution and a distribution of the assets among the stockholders. An important branch of this concern has been located in this city and apparently did a large business.

At a special meeting of the school committee on Monday evening the plans for the addition to the Townsend Industrial School were discussed and changes authorized which, it is expected, will reduce the cost about \$1,700.

Mr. Joseph E. Widener, who was severely injured by the upsetting of a coach in Philadelphia last Saturday, was quite well known in this city, where he had spent a considerable portion of last summer. He is reported as being considerably improved.

Catcher P. J. Crisham, who is ill with typhoid fever at Altoona, Pa., is reported to be improving.

Newport Artillery.

Annual Meeting and Dinner Passed off very Pleasantly.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Newport Artillery Company were held Tuesday evening at the Company's armory on Clarke street which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. At the head of the hall was a small table for Colonel Bliss and the guests of honor while the members of the company were seated at the long tables which extended the length of the hall. An orchestra was partially hidden behind a mass of palms and foliage plants on a platform at one end. The national colors were much in evidence as decorations, and small flags were distributed among those present.

A reception was held from 6:30 to 7 by Colonel Bliss and his officers and at the latter hour seats were taken at the tables.

Before the business meeting the annual dinner was served. The menu was an excellent one and full justice was done to it. When the elgare were lighted Colonel Bliss introduced Lieutenant Colonel John D. Richardson who officiated as toastmaster.

The speakers were as follows: The State of Rhode Island, Hon. J. W. Horton; The City of Newport, Hon. F. P. Garretson; The army and navy, Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N.; Captain Schum, U. S. A., and Surgeon Ramsay, U. S. A.; Grand Army of the Republic, Col. Andrew K. McMahon; Our Guests, Colonel Bailey of the Bristol Artillery and Colonel Eccleston of the United Train of Artillery; The Newport Artillery, Chaplain Emory H. Porter.

Congressman Melville Ball was expected to be present and respond to a toast, but he was unavoidably detained. During the evening letters of regret were read from a number of invited guests. After the last of the after dinner speeches the company sang "Auld Lang Syne" and decided that the affair had been most successfully planned and carried out.

The business meeting was then in order, at which Colonel Bliss presided. Various annual reports were received, among them that of the quartermaster, which showed a gain of 20 active members during the year and an active membership at present of 98. There are 95 line members and 22 honorary members, making a total membership of 211. The financial condition of the company shows marked improvement also.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Colonel—Herbert Bliss.
Lieutenant Colonel—John D. Richardson.
Major—Edwin F. Coper.
Captain—George S. Flagler.
Adjutant—Frank G. Patterson.
Lieutenant—Frank P. King.
Paymaster—George W. Wiley.
Commissionary—Howard H. Peckham.
Surgeon—Christopher E. Barker, M. D.

Chaplain—Rev. Emory H. Porter.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles M. Cole.
Assistant Paymaster—Silas H. Hazard.
Inspector of Rifle Practice—Francis N. Fullerton.
First Sergeant—William Knowe.
Second Sergeant—Robert C. Ebbes.
Third Sergeant—George F. Bliss.
Fourth Sergeant—Charles H. Barker.
Fifth Sergeant—J. H. Barker.

Considerable work on the streets of the city during the past week has interfered with travel more or less but will result in considerable improvement when completed. The street railway work has been up Broadway at Bull street, the laying of the telephone conduit in Town street has somewhat delayed traffic on that street, and the annual repairs to Bellevue avenue have cut off portions of that thoroughfare.

Mr. Simon Westall and family arrived in this city on Tuesday morning from the South. On the passage from Daytona to New York the vessel encountered a rough trip and out of Mr. Westall's family who were on the steamer, nine in all, he was the only member not sea sick, many of them being obliged to stay in their bunks from Friday until Monday.

The E. J. Berwind villa on Bellevue avenue, which looks more like a museum or library than a "cottage," will be screened from the profanation of the public gaze by the high wall being erected about it.

Rhode Island day at the Pan American will be September 10, the anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie. It is expected that there will be several thousand Rhode Islanders in Buffalo at that time.

The Arctic Ice Company has purchased the Albion Ice Plant at Green End pond from Mrs. William Albion.

Miss Rosa Grosvenor has arrived for the season and opened her cottage on Beacon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Jones are entertaining Master Walter Russell, of New York.

Training Station Bids.

Pay Inspector Hobbs has received and examined bids for two important contracts at the Training Station. One of the contracts to be awarded provides for an addition to the storehouse and the building of an oil shed. The other is for extending and completing the breakwater to protect the new wharf on the west side of the island. The bids were as follows:

Storehouse addition—Lucas & Burbridge, Newport, \$8,970; Anderson-Murphy Company, New York, \$9,149; Joseph M. Darling, Fall River, \$9,615; Samuel F. Stewart, Tiverton, \$9,857; O. P. Curtis, New Britain, Conn., \$9,750; R. W. Curry, Newport, \$9,500; William Beattie, Fall River, \$10,500.

Breakwater—William Beattie, Fall River, \$6.48 per yard; E. S. Holden, Hartford, \$6.78; J. K. Sullivan, Newport, \$8.10.

Recent Deaths.

Miss Sophia B. Turner.

Miss Sophia B. Turner died in this city on Monday at an advanced age. She was a daughter of the late William Turner, M. D., a celebrated physician and surgeon, who practiced in Newport in the early part of the last century and died in 1837. She was also a grand-daughter on her maternal side of Dr. Peter Turner, of East Greenwich, a celebrated physician, and a cousin of the late Dr. Henry E. Turner, of this city. Miss Turner was of a retiring disposition, but to be numbered among her friends was a pleasure indeed. For many years her health had been failing, so her death came not unexpectedly.

A rifle match has been arranged between the teams of the Newport Artillery and the Providence Machine Gun Battery to take place at the range of the Artillery Company on Friday evening, May 17. The Providence team has a strong record behind it, having never yet been defeated, although it has been in contest with a number of strong teams. The Newport boys are confident of giving this aggregation a hard fight to win.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Davis gave a birthday party at their home on Kilburn court last Saturday afternoon in honor of the seventh birthday of their son, Master Shirley Davis. Games were played, the winners of the prizes being Master Henry Knoll and Miss Gladys Knoll. Refreshments were served and a thoroughly good time enjoyed.

The season is nearly one month behind many former seasons, still with good weather from now on things will grow rapidly and probably soon catch up. Those farmers who planted potatoes early in March are beginning to wonder if they have gained anything. In some instances probably they will have to be planted over again.

Miss Mattie Ella Hunt, daughter of Rev. George W. Hunt, of St. Johnsbury, formerly pastor of the Thames street Methodist Episcopal church in this city, was married to Mr. Wilbur Howard Knowles, of Brockton, on Thursday evening of last week at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Lieutenant Joseph T. Sweeney, of the 43d infantry, U. S. V., stationed at Javo, Leyte, Philippine Islands, has presented Congressman Ball with a war relic in the shape of a dagger, captured by him in an engagement with the enemy.

An inquest on the death of James Crowther who was killed by a Newport & Fall River electric car on March 17 was held last week. The court found that the man met his death through no fault of the motorman or conductor.

The Sunday boats to New York go on tomorrow, and the six o'clock Sunday train from Boston will connect with the boat so that passengers can reach Newport from Boston that way on Sundays the same as week days.

Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is ill at his residence in Fifth avenue, in New York, the result of a drenching received last week while on a coaching parade.

Rev. E. L. Buckey, formerly rector of St. John's church, in this city, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons on Wednesday.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Francis Hunter, to Mr. W. Rogers Morgan, of New York, has been announced.

Rev. Father Beattie, of the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, is enjoying his annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are expected to take possession of their villa, "Crossways," about June 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. George Coggeshall have returned from their wedding trip.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart have returned from Europe.

Base Ball.

The base ball season seems to have opened in earnest in this city and although there will be no professional team here this year some very good amateur games are promised. There were two games played between amateur teams last Saturday, one between the Rogers High School boys and the Training Station team at Coasters Harbor Island, and the other between the Newport Catholic Association and the Newports in this city. The Rogers High School team won their game by a score of 10 to 9 in an interesting game. The batteries were Greene and DeHolis for Rogers and Smith and Johnson for Training Station. The Newport Catholic Association and the Newports both succeeded in pulling up a large number of runs, the final score being 25 to 21 in favor of the former team. Butler pitched for the Association team.

The Cloyne School boys have organized a formidable base ball team and have announced the following schedule:

May 1—Rogers High School, Newport.
May 10—Friends School, Providence.
May 15—Rogers High School, Newport.
May 18—St. George's School, Newport.
May 25—St. George's School, Newport.
June 1—Brown Freshmen, Newport.
June 5—St. George's School, Newport.
June 8—University Grammar School of Providence, Newport.

The schedule of the Rogers High School team as at present arranged is as follows:

Saturday, May 11, Hope Street High School of Providence, at Newport.
Wednesday, May 15, Cloyne School, at Newport.
Saturday, May 18, Agricultural College, at Kingston.
Saturday, May 25, Bryant & Stratton's, at Providence.
Thursday, May 30, Brown Sophomores, at Newport.
Saturday, June 1, Fall River High, at Fall River.
Saturday, June 8, Brown College Hill, at Newport.
Wednesday, June 12, Fall River High, at Newport.

Excelsior Lodge Ladies' Night.

Tuesday evening Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., held a ladies' night in their lodge room in Odd Fellows Hall and a large number were present. Readings were given by Mr. T. R. Munn, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Dick, of this city; violin solo by Miss Bertha Young, accompanied on the piano by Miss Phoebe Young; piano solo by Miss Ethel Torner and recitations by the Harry K. Howard orchestra. The R. I. Glee Club rendered some pleasing numbers. Mr. George Bucheller announced that refreshments would be served in the hall below and invited all to participate. The rest of the evening was spent in social talks and the entertainment was a great success.

Funeral of Thomas Shea.

The funeral of Thomas Shea, Jr., son of Captain Tom Shea, took place from St. Mary's Church Sunday afternoon, Rev. Father Connan conducting the services. The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends of the deceased. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

The bearers were Messrs. William Murphy, Mortimer Prince, Thomas King, William Nagle, Michael Harrington, Joseph O'Neill, Thomas Gladstone and Samuel Hilton.

The interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Rev. and Mrs. Byron Gunner were given a complete surprise at their residence on Elm street Monday evening, by about forty members of the Union Congregational Church, who had entered and taken possession of their home in their absence. On their return great was their surprise to see the guests all seated in the house and the tables laden with gifts and good things to eat. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent.

At the regular meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Monday evening, R. W. Robert S. Franklin in behalf of the lodge presented W. D. B. Fearing an elegant past master's jewel. At the same meeting Mr. Ralph R. Barker, through Mr. Walter A. Wright, presented the lodge a bronze medal of Washington struck off by the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg one hundred years ago.

Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., are making great preparations for the celebration of their 10th anniversary on July 24. There will be a five street parade, a literary entertainment and the whole affair will wind up with a grand banquet.

Mr. George W. Tilley has returned from his annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hudick have returned from their wedding trip.

Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of the Natural History Society was held Thursday evening at the museum on Town street. President A. O'D. Taylor presided and in his address gave a review of the work and condition of the society during the year. He also delivered an able argument for the study of natural history. Annual reports of various officers were received and officers were elected as follows:

President—A. O'D. Taylor.
Vice-presidents—Capt. J. P. Cotton, Rev. Emory H. Porter and J. A. K. Southwick.
Trustees—Col. John Hargrave, Daniel Barker and George Gordon King.
Treasurer—Atton Pomeroy.
Secretary—Atton Austin.
Librarian—Richard Bliss.
Curator—Dr. W. C. Stoddard.
Other members of the Council—Dr. O. W. Huntington, Dr. E. A. Mearns, William H. Hammett and Hugh L. Taylor.
Assistant Secretaries—Dr. D. F. A. Jacoby and Hugh L. Taylor.

Assistant Librarian—A. O'D. Taylor, Jr.
Captain J. P. Cotton introduced a resolution requesting that the Park Commission should label with their scientific and ordinary names the trees in Newport's principal streets and parks, as is the custom at Boston and in other cities, and this motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Taylor's address reviewed the work of the Society during the season just past. Since last summer there have been eight regular meetings of the Society and fifteen papers have been read, all of interest and some of high importance, and the members have good reason to feel satisfied at the success of their winter session. An important item in this year's work has been the issuing of Dr. Edgar A. Mearns' circular, which has for its object the collection of the data requisite for forming a complete list of the mammals of Rhode Island, a list which has heretofore never been constructed. The Society has lost one of its principal and most valued members, the late Hon. Lucius D. Davis, and Mr. Taylor paid a fitting tribute to his memory. The address concluded with a most eloquent reference to the importance of the study of Natural History in all its branches.

Portsmouth.

Wednesday afternoon the annual financial town meeting took place in the town hall, about fifty being present. It was found that the total indebtedness of the town April 30, 1901, was \$9,712.20. The town auditor's report was voted to be accepted and placed on file in the town clerk's office. The town treasurer's report was as follows:

Amount of money received, \$22,371.82; amount paid out, \$22,081.02; balance in treasury May 1, 1901, \$290.80. School account—Received the sum of \$1,414.11; paid out, \$1,246.71; balance in treasury May 1, 1901, \$1,167.40. Dog account—Received, \$819.15; paid out, \$557.70; balance on hand May 1, 1901, \$261.45.

The financial condition of the town of Portsmouth, May 1, 1901: Notes outstanding Dec. 15, 1901, 6 months, \$1,000, due at Newport National Bank. Dec. 15, 1900, 6 months, \$3,000, due at Newport National Bank. Dec. 22, 1900, 6 months, due at Newport National Bank, \$5,000. Feb. 16, 1901, 6 months, \$1,000, due at Newport National Bank. Total, \$10,000; less cash in treasurer's hands, \$257.50, leaving the total net indebtedness of this town \$9,712.20.

The treasurer's report was received and ordered placed on file in the town clerk's office.

It was voted that the town clerk's office be located at the town hall and that the town clerk be at the office on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 5 o'clock; that John F. Chase, E. I. Goddard and H. C. Anthony be a committee to arrange a place suitable for the town clerk's office in the hall and to submit an estimate of the cost to the council; that the town council have the power to sell the building once used for the town clerk's office, either at public auction or private sale; that \$4,000 be appropriated for the public highways; that the entire dog fund be retained to pay dog damages; that the town tax be 60 cents each on every \$100; that the appropriation for the school fund be \$2,200; that \$500 be appropriated for the use of the town council for the suppression of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors; that \$10,000 be hired for the town's use for the ensuing year; that all taxes assessed in the town of Portsmouth for the year of 1901 and not paid on or before Nov. 1, 1901, shall be subjected to a penalty of 1 per cent. for each month and fractional part thereof, which shall be added to said tax, from Nov. 1, 1901, until the date of payment. The salaries of the town officers remain the same, except the collector of taxes, who receives \$25 additional this year. The meeting adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

A special session of the town council was held on Friday evening, at the town clerk's office, the board, in addition to preparing the town's voting list for Wednesday, had a little other business as follows:

Joseph T. Clinton presented his petition requesting that he might be granted a license to run his victualing house on Park avenue. The council refused to grant the petition.

Bills received, allowed and ordered paid were as follows: Town Clerk Brayton, for recording 35 deaths, 15 marriages and 35 births for the year of 1900, \$17.00.

Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., for professional services for year ending Monday, April 22, 1900, \$25.00.

Robert H. Manchester, for fees allowed the council for canvassing the voting list, \$12.00.

Robert H. Manchester, for fees allowed council for special session held April 18, \$6.00.

The board, as a court of probate, did the following business:

A petition was granted Joseph Anthony, of this town, who is the administrator on the estate of his brother, the late James C. Anthony, to sell at private sale or public auction, all of the articles named in the inventory appraisal of the estate.

An inventory of the estate of James C. Anthony deceased, was received, and ordered recorded.



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CHAPTER VIII.

Leaving the physician's office, Holbin made his way through the streets, where excited crowds were discussing the approaching conflict. He went to his room. It is true he had gained no profitable information concerning the unknown, yet—and the thought consoled him to some extent—he had made two important discoveries: Brodnar was his enemy, and the shooting had really occurred. But who was the man, and why should Brodnar seek to shield him? For the first time then it dawned upon Holbin that Brodnar was the friend who came to the rescue of the wounded man and bore him away. Everything corroborated Louise, and Louise spoke from a clear memory; these Frances had been observed tenderly parting from the man she loved. This mental conclusion filled him with rage, despite the fact that he did not and could not believe the girl guilty of serious error. Common sense told him also that Brodnar would not have been a party to a scandal and the protector of a guilty participant. It was a bad hour that Holbin gave to his dilemma in the privacy of his own room. In his doubt and distress he thought often of his mother, who had Richmond society at her finger ends, and whose clear, incisive mind could pierce the mystery if it could be pierced. But he hesitated at this stage. There were other secrets besides that which baffled him, and he was not prepared to admit the presence of Louise in Richmond.

But why not Frances? No explanations were necessary there; and she was young and, of course, easily frightened. He went at once to her room, and upon the plea of urgent necessity forced his way in. He found her with her cheeks wet with tears and instantly full of resentment. She remained standing while he was in the room.

"I have a matter of great importance, Frances, to discuss with you in private, and much as I dislike to be guilty of in-



"THIS, SIR," SAID HOLBIN, IN A RAGE, "IS INFAMOUS!"

trusion there seems to be no help for it." She had regained her calmness by a desperate effort.

"To you, Mr. Holbin, I am always Miss Brooklin, and there cannot possibly be any subject in which we are jointly interested so important as to necessitate immediate discussion."

"I am sorry if I shall appear abrupt," he said, "but there is a subject, and there is no time to waste. Night before last a man sat in this chair, you knelt in front of him, and some one fired through the window, wounding him in the head. The ball glanced into the plastering back there, and the man was carried away by Dr. Brodnar, who is now treating him in his rooms. I demand the name of that man and your reasons for admitting him into this house."

"Mr. Holbin!" Frances, although forewarned, was but a girl, and could not keep the tell-tale blood from her face.

"Do not attempt to deceive me. Give me the name and your reasons."

"By what right do you demand this, sir?" Her voice steadied as she looked him fearlessly in the eyes.

"By the right which your father's will confers. For if you take one course under that will, this property is his widow's, my mother's; and if you take the other—"

"In the meantime," she said, coldly, "I have several years in which to decide, and during those years neither you nor your mother can drive me from this house."

"Drive you, Frances!"

"Miss Brooklin!"

"Come, this is folly! I am, whether willing or unwilling, the present head of this family, or at least this household. All Richmond will hold me responsible for everything that happens here contrary to propriety, and I must insist that you explain this most remarkable occurrence. Do not force me to ask assistance of the police, and thus make the matter public." The girl did not flinch.

"I am not afraid that you will do that, Mr. Holbin; you have too much at stake. Dr. Brodnar, besides, has told you that he was in this room; and Richmond will want to know why, if there is anything wrong afoot, you do not hold him responsible. No one has been in this room—until now—except by my consent, and if any crime has been committed, the criminals are probably better known to you than anyone else. I am totally in the dark; I have no idea why anyone, especially a woman, should attempt to shoot a friend of mine here."

"A woman! Who told you a woman did it?"

"My own eyes. I saw her tracks; and now, sir, who told you? Was it the woman?"

Holbin laughed silently.

"You play that as though it were a trump," he said, "perhaps no woman's

tracks have ever been there but yours. It is your garden."

"Only, I saw them before I made any tracks there," she said, quietly.

"I don't question your honesty, Miss Brooklin, but others might; and if people were disposed to judge you kindly they would simply suggest that you had a powerful motive." To this she disdained a reply. She had picked up Brodnar's letter from the table and moved away, seeing which he said persistently: "You will please answer my question. I dislike greatly to annoy you, but my duty is imperative. Your secret will be safe with me; and I must protect the name of my future wife—that you will admit."

"Your wife? Has your supposed for a moment, sir, that I shall ever become your wife?" Frances came back and stood before him. "Why, Mr. Holbin, there is not wealth enough in Virginia to bring about that!"

"Miss Brooklin"—and Holbin sank his voice to the most courteous of tones, and met her glances without embarrassment—"why is it that you dislike me?"

"I have not given the matter a thought, sir. I simply accept the fact." He was silent a moment, his eyes cast down.

"You hate my mother," he said, sadly and bitterly, "and I am included; I understand that. But admitting that you have cause to hate her—and I do not—you have none to hate me. Consider the injustice. Let me say now—I did not expect ever to say it, but a man is no man who will not defend himself—let me say now that, so far from having cause to hate me, if profound respect, if sympathy for your loneliness, if genuine affection and the tenderest love count for anything with a woman, you have more than sufficient cause to think well of me." Frances looked upon him with amazement, touched in spite of her resolution. He was not slow to perceive this. "My mother," he continued, "is not from the world's standpoint a lovable woman, but she is—my mother; and I am her son. She is self-willed; but she is just. Shall I admit it to you? She has made my life unhappy; she has been the cause of my living abroad—"

"Who was Louise, then? And why should the mention of her name—have killed my father?" She covered her face with her hands, and gave way gently to her tears. He waited a few moments until she regained her composure.

"There are turned down pages in the lives of all men, Miss Brooklin—and in the lives of some women. Another time I shall tell you the history of Louise, and let you judge me if you will. But I swear to you now as though I stood in the presence of God, that I did not lead her off by means of a mock marriage—I did not! You may not understand it, but there are times when the man is not alone to blame in these matters. He is involved through his chivalry; and in trying to protect a woman he sometimes ruins both the woman and himself. I have sinned, but if you know how I suffered you would pity, not blame me. Complete reparation was impossible—but I have done my best; and to-day my life is as free from evil as most men's."

In no other way could Holbin have so touched the girl's heart. At the moment she did pity him. Recent scenes in her own life rose before her as he had spoken. She turned to him, generous and impulsive. "Forgive me if I have misjudged you." The words surprised and alarmed her. He was not slow to see his opportunity and take advantage of it.

"If you misjudged me, it was natural; for never was a man more unfortunately situated to achieve the dearest wish of his heart than I am."

"Your dearest wish—" she began.

"The wish to make you my wife, Frances; you will think it a very natural wish under the circumstances surrounding us, I am afraid, and yet, whatever may have been my mother's interest in your father's will, I know nothing whatever of it. Why, I have been here a few weeks only. And do you suppose for one moment that I could share in any property extended from you by such strange circumstances? I am not the heir, if you refuse to marry me, but I may help you, and I will. My dear girl, upon the day you are 21 if I am sure that you do not wish to take your property with the encumbrance of a husband, I shall in writing decline to marry you."

"Oh, Mr. Holbin!"

"For the rest—this miserable mystery—you are answered already. If I believed that you were in any way compromised, I would not admit that I love you!"

"Please! please do not!"

"I could not even remain in this city and doubt you. But as a man who has seen many a woman the innocent victim of mistakes and bad advice, I am bound to use every endeavor to protect your own and my mother's interests. This Dr. Brodnar—"

"He is my friend! Don't speak ill of him!"

"I speak ill of no one. But I warn you that he is absolutely unfit to advise a girl. Headstrong, opinionated, arrogant, he stakes everything upon his own judgment, and when such a man loses, he loses for others besides himself. Frankly, I have seen men by the ten thousand until one man's face anywhere indicates the moral tribe to which he belongs; and I tell you Dr. Brodnar may be true to one friend at the expense of 'another—"

"I cannot listen if you accuse him."

"I shall not accuse him. I shall only say that I now demand nothing of you, but I ask you as a man whose tenderest solicitude is for you to inform me of the mysterious occurrence in this room. Will you?" Frances was embarrassed; but she looked up at length with a kinder look in her face than he had yet seen.

"There is nothing I may tell you, she said, 'but this: I am sorry, sincerely sorry, that I have misjudged you, and I think you are generous and kind to me.'"

"For that I thank you. And now again, forgive me for having troubled you to-day—the matter seemed a pressing one. Will you—will you still

insist on the 'Miss Brooklin?' May I not sometimes say 'Frances?'"

"It matters little," she said at length. But when he was gone she reviewed her action with a growing wonder. "What possessed me—what influenced me to yield so much?" she asked herself over and over. She was too young to know that a mystery was involved in that question as old as the human race.

CHAPTER IX.

The momentary happiness which his unexpected impression upon Frances wrought to Holbin soon gave place to jealous rage. It was impossible for him to rest satisfied. He told himself that the war was on; that he had been wonderfully successful in his contact with the secret foe, and that victory was still possible. He went forth blindly into the city, seeking information of an unknown wounded man, but, of course, no explanation was forthcoming, for the reason that no one knew of such a man. At dark he sought the policeman whose beat was nearest the Brooklin residence.

"Patrol slot? Oh, yes; he had heard pistol shots every night since the war fever came on; the town was full of excitement. And the officer remembered also that recently a carriage had been twice driven furiously upon his street near daylight—the incident had impressed him because the hour was that in which the city was usually quietest. He had been under the impression that the carriage belonged to Dr. Brodnar, and he had satisfied himself with the reflection that some sudden illness had made the speed necessary. "Why," he asked, "is there anything wrong afoot?" Raymond assured him that there was not and passed on, leaving the officer convinced to the contrary. All the facts Holbin had gathered now confirmed Louise, but he had reached the limit of his powers except in one direction. "Mammy" was the last witness, and he hesitated long because of her relation to Frances. Finally, in desperation he privately summoned her to his room. The woman stood looking curiously at him as he charged back and forth across the floor until he paused and confronted her.

"You are called mammy, I believe," he said, sternly.

"Yes, sah!" Mammy was startled and amazed.

"You are, of course, aware that you now belong to my mother, and that I have charge of all her property."

"Hucum, sah, I b'long to yo' ma? I done b'long ter ole miss, an' she gi' me specially to Miss Frances!" Mammy adjusted her glasses and looked at him anxiously.

"That makes no difference, woman. We recognize no will in this house that conflicts with my mother's! I want you to answer my questions now and conceal nothing, or it will be an unfortunate day for you, old as you are! Where were you night before last?" Mammy was astounded. No one ever addressed her in such a manner. She had long been a privileged character. True, since the coming of the second Mrs. Brooklin she had lost much of her prestige, but she still held sway over the servants; and in the wing she reigned supreme.

"I was out to see my daughter what is hired to Dr. Brodnar, an' her husband, he b'long ter de doctor, sah, an' tends de horses."

"When did you return?" Mammy looked critically at her questioner and waited. "Answer me!"

"Oh, I come erlong back nex' day, sah."

"At what time—at what time?"

"Long 'bout daylight, I reckon, sah."

"Where was your Miss Frances when you came?"

"Where was Miss Frances? Where you reckon Miss Frances goin' ter 'bout daylight but in bed?"

"In bed, was she?"

"Yes, sah; an' sleepin' like er led kitten. What for you askin' me 'bout young miss?"

"Answer my questions. Where did your daughter's husband spend the night?"

"He spen' de night wid de doctor, 'course—comin' an' goin' to sick folks des like 'e always do!"

"Did he have the carriage out?"

"Course he hed de kerriage out!" Holbin walked the floor, more and more disturbed. He adopted a more gentle method.

"Mammy, how long have you been with this family?"

"Ole marster—way back yonder—gi' me, to ole miss when she was born; an' ole miss gi' me ter Miss Frances, sah. Been yah always!"

"Nothing on earth could tempt you to say or do anything that would endanger your young mistress, of course."

"No, sah. Ole miss say, day she die: 'Mammy, take care of my child; an' I hole 'er han' an' promise.'"

"Do you know that I am to marry your Miss Frances?"

"Fo' God! Who tol' you dat?"

"It was in her father's will. But you are not to speak of that—not a word, even to her. The time will come, mammy, when I shall rely upon you to help me take care of her and make her happy. Will you help me?"

"Yes, sah. You can depen' on mammy night or day. But, marster, when you goin' marry Miss Frances? She ain' nothin' but er ebber now."

"I know that, and that is why I am consulting with you. I am going to tell you a secret. Will you keep it?"

"Yes, sah! I ain' goin' tell nobody, sah."

"Do you know what happened in this room night before last, mammy, while you were away?"

"What happen dere, sah?"

"A man was shot in there and desperately wounded."

"Hush! The woman's dismay was genuine; so was her curiosity. She leaned forward eagerly. "Who dat done shot 'im?"

"I don't know."

"Who de man got shot?"

"I don't know that. Was there nothing wrong about the room when you

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

JUST A TRIFLE GAUDY.

The Old Man's Opinion of the Circus Wagon—Mistake It for the Hearse.

"It's a hard life," declared the old circus man to a Detroit Free Press man, "and I always say at the close of every season that I am through with it. But there is something in the life, the smell of the sawdust ring, the glitter and noise, the changing scene, that appeals to a man who has once been in the business, and it is seldom that one leaves the life until death steps in. There is a good deal of humor in the business, too, as we are brought into contact with all sorts and conditions of men."

"I am reminded of a funny thing that happened to me a good many years ago when such a thing as moving a circus by rail was not thought of. It was part of my work at that time to drive our great \$10,000 cabriolet, not only in the parade, but between towns as well. What little sleep I got I had to catch here and there on my seat while we were on our way to another town. One night my horse turned into a sound sleep, and when I awoke I discovered that the team, left without a driver, had turned into a farm yard and come to a stop before a haystack, where they were quietly eating. While I was rubbing my eyes and trying to grasp the situation the old man who owned the hay came out where I was and walked around the chariot and looked it over with a critical eye."

"Well," said I, with a grin, "what do you think of it?"

"Gosh," said he, "ain't hit a trifle bit gaudy?"

"Well, what do you expect?" said I, indignantly, at this implied reflection upon the great moral show that I represented.

"Well, I suppose it is all right," answered the old man doubtfully, as he looked it over once more. "It seems ter me that it is jes' a bit loud, but I suppose I ain't used to city ways."

"It was now my turn to be surprised, and I was about to ask him what he was driving at when he added that I might as well unitch, as the funeral wouldn't be until two in the afternoon."

"Then there were explanations all around. It seems that the old man's wife had died and he had sent to the nearest city for a funeral car, and had mistaken our great \$10,000 cabriolet for it. There had been a 'good deal of rivalry in the neighborhood in regard to funerals, and the old man had made up his mind to outshine them all, and I think he was disappointed in the end when he discovered that he had been mistaken."

FACTS ABOUT MYALGIA.

A Muscular Affection That Is Commonly Mistaken for Rheumatism.

This is a term used in a very general and indefinite way to denote muscular pain, especially pain for which no evident cause can be found in the muscles themselves. There are no signs of inflammation, no redness or heat of the skin, no swelling, and little or no local tenderness on pressure over the painful part. The trouble may be acute or chronic, sudden in its invasion, or of gradually increasing intensity. The pain varies much in character also, being sometimes sharp, sometimes dull, sometimes throbbing, sometimes cramplike. Usually there is a constant dull ache, which increases in acute pain when the affected muscle contracts; but in some cases no trouble is experienced while the muscle is at rest, the sufferer being reminded of his malady only when he makes a motion involving the painful part, says Youth's Companion.

Sometimes the myalgia is more or less diffused over a certain region, as the back or the chest; or it may be limited to one special muscle, such as the deltoid, which covers the shoulder joint.

In children the most common seat of myalgia seems to be the neck—"wry-neck;" in older persons the back is perhaps the most commonly affected—"lumbago."

An acute stiff neck or lumbago or other form of myalgia lasts usually for two or three days or a week, but the chronic form may continue indefinitely, the constant dull pain being interrupted from time to time by acute suffering.

Although myalgia is often called muscular rheumatism, it has no symptoms of rheumatism except the pain. In the causation, however, there seems often to be a rheumatic or gouty element, and measures which are useful in preventing the formation or in promoting the excretion of uric acid usually act beneficially upon myalgia. The affection is apt to be worse in cold or damp, and better in hot, weather.

Heat applied locally by means of a hot-water bag or a hot sand-bag, gentle rubbing over the affected muscles with the dry hand or with camphorated oil, or tapping with a small rubber hammer may give relief. Sponging the part with very hot water, then with cold water, followed by a brisk rubbing, is often a good form of local treatment. Electricity is sometimes of great benefit.

If the general health permits, the sufferer from chronic myalgia should be much in the open air, especially in the sunlight. Tonics are usually called for in chronic cases.

Old Names for Girls.

In a volume of "Girls' Christian Names," recently compiled by Helena Swan, there are some that are decidedly queer and odd, but to which a girl or woman answers, and which have found their way into printed lists, as some of them have been coined expressly for their possessors. In Miss Swan's compilation, "Bibiana," "Grizelle," "Creidryddlydd," "Victrolia," "Xellett," "Ibbott," "Edithruidis" appear. In this volume the history and derivation of several thousand names for girls are also given—Golden Days.

"I often wonder what's the best thing to do for the gripe," remarked the elderly man, who was trying to get some advice gratis. "Go without your overcoat," said the doctor.—Philadelphia Press.

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UNAPPRECIATED GENIUS.

An Unsuccessful Inventor Relates His Troubles.

One of those inventors who has more genius than common sense makes a confession, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Of course I began on perpetual motion," he relates. "That is where a high order of inventive power always begins. I got up a machine that would run from now to the blowing of the trumpet. All you had to do was to keep it oiled. I carelessly neglected to provide for making the thing stationary. It broke through the side of the house, leveled the fence, killed a lot of live stock while on its wild career and smashed itself against a big oak tree out in Oakland county."

"My next was a flying machine. The defect in this was that I neglected to provide a way for getting down when I was once up. On the trial trip I whizzed up to the neighborhood of Hudson's bay in an hour and figured out that I would hit the north pole for supper unless I could stop the blasted thing. Finally I had to saw off one wing and took a flop that landed me with a broken leg."

"Upon my recovery I got up a smoke consumer that burned down the first factory that adopted it, and followed that with a toy balloon that carried off three children before I could call in the output of murderous kidnappers. Eighteen months ago I produced a self-propelling bicycle, but the young man who agreed to try it for me was last heard of as making a mile a minute in the Argentine Republic and going south."

"My latest was a device that will stop an electric car in less than its length, though it be going 40 miles an hour. I tried it on a local car. The motorman went through the window and the head of the conductor through the roof projection in the rear. The least damage to any of the passengers was a four-inch scalp wound. The car closed up on itself and the company has a judgment against me for damages. I am at present driving a delivery wagon."

WHAT IS A THEATER TICKET?

A Question That a Washington Court Was Compelled to Pass Upon.

Little attention has been paid to a case recently decided at Washington that involved the rights of theater manager and patron, says the Dramatic Mirror. A negro bought a seat on the lower floor of a Washington theater and attended a performance. During the evening the manager requested the negro to relinquish his place and leave the theater, offering him the money that had been paid for the ticket. This was refused and the negro was ejected. A suit for damages resulted. The plaintiff in this case did not take action under the civil rights law, and only set forth his alleged rights as a citizen to occupy a place in a theater upon payment of the usual fee. The defense took the ground that a ticket for a reserved seat is merely a license revocable at the will of the manager in whose theater it is sold upon a return of its price.

This contention, which is generally held by managers and in many cases put into words on the tickets sold, did not stand in court, where it was declared that a ticket-holder of a reserved seat in a theater has rights similar to those of a lessee for a specified term, subject only to the manager's police power to enforce order and maintain decency on his premises. Going further than this, the trial court cited an opinion that prevails in the United States supreme court to the effect that a manager of a place of amusement to which the public is invited to come on payment for places is not a private enterprise owing duty to its patrons, but a place "clothed with a public interest because used in a manner to make it of public consequence and to affect the community at large." This disposes effectively of the idea that has come to prevail among certain managers that the operation of a theater is a "private business."

The waiter girl was undoubtedly pretty, and she did not seem to know it. Modest, ladylike in demeanor, proud only of her duties, she moved swiftly to and fro through the crowded restaurant, heedless of the admiring glances darted at her by susceptible young men, filling the orders of exacting guests with exemplary patience and good nature, and tactfully repelling all attempts to engage her in airy banter or in any conversation not pertaining to the business of feeding hungry men.

"What is your order?" she asked the grave, silent man who had just taken a seat at one of the tables.

"Bring me," he said, "a Swiss cheese sandwich with rye bread, a couple of doughnuts and some coffee."

"Slab of Switzerland on rye!" she piped, shrilly. "Snickers! Draw one in Java!"—Chicago Tribune.

Turning Champagne Bottles.
An expert worker will turn as many as 60 bottles a minute and maintain this rate for ten hours a day, handling 36,000 bottles in a day's work. Is it any wonder that after years of this monotonous drudgery these men develop all kinds of strange moods and fancies? They become gloomy and taciturn, and get the strangest ideas into their heads. Some of them persist that the vaults are haunted and profess to see eyes glaring at them from obscure corners and figures flitting past them—possibly the eyes and figures of men who have turned bottles before them, and cannot refrain from visiting the haunts of their earthly days.—Tit-Bits.

This Irreverent Age.

"I don't understand what we are coming to—there's no reverence and respect for authority in the world any more!" "Why, what's happened?" "Oh, the burghermeister posted a proclamation and the school boys came along with their lead pencils and corrected his mistakes in grammar and spelling!"—Reisterer Welt.

Love Across the Lines.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

come back?" He saw the quick intelligence in her face; and then the African cunning and secretiveness returned.



MAMMY STAGGERED AND SANK UPON THE EDGE OF A CHAIR.

gence in her face; and then the African cunning and secretiveness returned.

She shook her head.

"No, sah. Warrn't nothin' wrong when I come." Then he played his last card.

"You know more than you will tell me, but I cannot waste any more time with you, mammy. If your mistress is arrested before morning you go back to the country for life."

"Take up my Miss Frances!" Mammy staggered and sank upon the edge of a chair.

"Yes. The man who was shot in that room is dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes. And I can do nothing. Everybody hides the facts from me."

"Young master, you don't mean dey gont let up ole miss's child?"

"I can't say positively. If I thought so, I would have her out of this city in six hours, you with her."

Mammy came close to his arm, uttering a warning, wordless sound, and looking fearfully at her.

"De kerridge come for me in er rush des fo' day an' we took up de doctor at es office on de way hyah. When we go in dere, Miss Frances settin' in de big chair shiverin'." He done tell me her mind ben 'sturbed by 'er pa's dyin', an' not ter notice nothin' she say.

Fus' ting we know I done foun' blood on 'er han's an' wrapper an' hit sho'ly skeer'd me. But he won't talk an' she won't talk—cep'tin' 'er tell him somebody gont shoot 'em fum de window. He git out pretty quick 'bout dat time an' bimby she go ter sleep. But she ain' been 'erse' since; an' she des won't talk 'bout dat night! She—"

"Is that all?"

"Fo' God!"

"Do you have any idea who the man that was shot is?"

"No, sah. Ain' hyah 'em mention es name nair time."

"What young men does she know? Who visits her?"

"Nobody. She ain' been out dat yard gate since she come home 'cep'n to run 'round ter see de doctor or go to church or shop er little."

"Does she get any letters?"

"Mos' all de time locked. An' we alls keep de keys—Miss Frances an' me."

"Mammy, you have been blind if you are telling the truth, and I think you are telling what you know. Now listen: if you wish to remain with me after I am married do just as I tell you. Go and find your daughter's husband—what is his name?"

"Joe, sah."

"Make Joe tell you all about this affair. Get back at once and come to my room. Don't speak of this matter to anyone—don't say the man is dead. And quietly prepare to leave the city with your Miss Frances. It becomes necessary to leave, we shall have no time to lose. Go! I rely upon you."

"Joe done gone, sah!" she said; "doctor done sent him up de kentry."

CHAPTER X.

Holbin received the negro woman's report in desperation. Upon the second night after, casting aside all scruples, he went to his mother's room. She had not retired, but was busy with her correspondence, which she put aside as her son entered the door. Without seeking to read them he saw "Washington, D. C." upon several sealed letters, a fact that he recalled later. The smile of pleasure which lit up her severe countenance disappeared when she noted the look of anger and distress on his face.

"Well," she said, "are you still dissatisfied?" It was their first meeting alone since the death of John Brookin.

"Do not congratulate yourself too soon, mother. The game is but half played out, and we may find that strong cards are held against us."

"What do you mean by that?"

He walked the room, pausing at times before her as she sat in her armchair. Her black eyes followed him. Her white face was frozen into an impenetrable mask. He described the occurrences of the last few days, and made a clean breast of it all, reserving only certain facts in connection with his experience with Louise, among which was the existence of a child. These reservations he mentally classed as irrelevant.

It is not likely that Raymond's confessions greatly surprised his mother. She was, in fact, already familiar with most of his history. The disturbing elements of his statement were the dangerous character of Louise and the astounding circumstances of the shooting. Yet these drew from Mrs. Brookin no comment, no evidence of excitement or dismay. She regarded her son silently and sternly for a few moments, then dropped into a chair. A flush at length overspread her white face. Raymond knew that it was the advance wave of a tide of anger and hesitation when she ordered him to ring the bell. She arose calmly, and crossing the room pulled the bell cord as deliberately as though to summon her carriage. A few minutes after, during which time she stood rigidly looking down on her son, William, the butler, appeared.

"Go to Dr. Brodin immediately," she said, "and tell him to come to me; that Miss Frances is desperately ill."

"Mother!"

She waved the servant away and turned upon her son with unrestrained anger. "Do you think that I fear him?"

and you think that I shall sit quietly by and let him introduce people into this house—into my sleeping chamber's room—in the night and entangle us in his plots? Oh, that I were a man!" She was now a eager tigress, and giving freedom to long-suppressed fury. "It would be nothing less than the cow-hite!"

"You forget Frances."

"I forget nothing! I realize, on the contrary, sir, that both Frances and her doctor are at my mercy now. He dare not betray her! And this comes of your shameful dallying with that woman—your—my son—the puppet, the plaything, the slave of—"

"Wait, mother! You forget yourself, at least—and me. I am not a child. A little more, and I shall leave this house not to enter it again. Be careful what you say—and be careful of Frances. Prove her guilty of any crime and you defeat your own plans."

No amount of pleading, no love or affection on the part of her boy, could have swayed the tempestuous woman as quickly as open defiance. In such moments he resembled the one human being whose fiery temper and relentless brutality had ever awed her. Raymond played his part well: "You shall not denounce me for one infamy only to link me to another."

"If you had shown such spirit with Brodin," she said, bitterly.

"If I had! Words—blows—a duel! Then the truth would have come out. To accept the responsibilities of the will afterwards would be contemptible. No, mother, you women see but one side of such a matter. What would become of us should Louise make herself known? Start the police upon this matter, and they will ferret her out."

"Why have you not taken her away? You have been imprudent in delaying that."

"Nervous prostration. I have a nurse with her. To-morrow, if she may travel, I shall get her out of the city. For God's sake give me time to do that. You have no idea what you are risking."

"Doctor out, ma'am," said William, returning at this moment. "Young doctor say he will see 'em round' des soon as he come back—dere now! front co' hell ringin' dis minute like somebody tryin' to pull it ter de do'. Dat's de doctor, ev'rytime."

"Stand behind the portiere in my dressing-room," said the mother to her son, who was preparing to depart, "and under no circumstances let yourself be seen!" Almost immediately Dr. Brodin entered the room.

"You sent for me, madam," he began. "Where is Frances?"

"Asleep, I suppose. I have been guilty of a fiction, but my intentions are good. Dr. Brodin, who was the man you took from my house wounded, and for what purpose was he here? I demand an instant answer!"

"I decline to make any statement, madam, touching my professional business or to discuss this matter with you. Good evening."

"Hold, sir, or I shall place the affair in the hands of the police."

"Hardly, I think. But proceed in that way if you prefer. Good evening."

"You think that I am afraid of publicity; wait and see! I shall denounce you, sir, over my own signature. I shall make your name a football for scandal mongers in every town in this state."

"And how about your son's, madam? You desire about all things that Raymond Holbin shall marry your step-daughter and inherit under the will of the man you credited and bullied out of his senses. The name of the man who was shot I shall not tell you, but I will tell you the name of the woman who shot him—I thought you were the woman. I was mistaken, and for this error I owe you an apology."

"This is infamous!"

"I was mistaken, I say, honestly. For I thought that the woman who would retreat from her dying husband, appealing to her with his heart in his eyes, who would link an orphan girl to a libertine, might easily pull a trigger to remove a lesser obstacle. The woman rushed up to him with hands clenched."

"Scoundrel! If I had the weapon now I would prove your judgment! Out of my house!" Dr. Brodin smiled wickedly.

"I was mistaken," he continued, zealously; "the woman who shot this unknown gentleman, half delicious, in room 28 at the Spotswood, and her name is Louise. And, madam, I will do her full justice; she erred in her information and her aim. For the man she hoped to destroy was this libertine, cashiered, swindling, cheating son of yours. Denounce me, but breathe a word against the fame of Frances Brookin, and I shall go before Richmond with my cause. Good evening."

He bowed mockingly, and was turning away when the portiere was flung violently aside and Holbin rushed on him from behind. A keen knife in his hand flashed in the gas light and fell, but once only. Maddened with the gain and enraged at the cowardly attack, Brodin lifted his assailant from the floor and buried him across the room. He fell in a heap against the wall, the knife rolling to the feet of the frantic woman. To snatch it up and throw herself upon the athlete was an instant's action; but he was impatient to harm him then. Seized her wrists and turned the right one slowly but remorselessly. Her pale lips uttered no sound, but the long white fingers relaxed at length under the terrific ordeal and the knife fell to the floor. Kicking it across the room, he pushed the woman away, and stepping outside the door, closed it behind him. He heard the furious ringing of the butler's bell, and soon beheld William running clumsily through the hall. He had opened the front door, but the servant having passed, he changed his mind, and having slammed the door made his way down and back to the wing occupied by Frances. She had retired, but arose at once.

"Bring your key and let me out at the gate," he said, "and quickly." She threw on her wrapper and wonderingly obeyed. "I have found the other woman in the case," he continued, hurriedly as they traversed the garden. "It is all very sad, my child, and too

late now to be remedied." He could not see the girl's face nor understand that there was room for any misconception of his statement; that her mind was occupied with Richard Somers, as his had been with Holbin. Frances felt as though the blood was freezing in her veins.

"What woman?"

"The woman who did the shooting!"

"Why—why—what was her motive?"

"Jealousy!" he replied, briefly.

"What I want to say to you is this: something has happened to-night that will prevent my returning here. You must come to see me occasionally, and always when needing advice or help. In the meantime keep up your courage. Nobody can disturb the big fact in our case. We have the law on our side. I shall explain it all some time. And our wounded friend, you don't ask of him—is better and impatient. He will leave Richmond to-night. Good-by."

"Oh, wait!" cried the girl in anguish. "The woman—where is she?"

"At the Spotswood and ill." He felt the blood running from a stab in his shoulder down his arm, and, fearful of the effect should the excited girl discover that he was wounded, he hurried away to his assistant. Frances waited at the gate, her face in her hands, her heart aching. With a sudden and despairing resolution she went back to her room.

"Quick, mammy, help me to dress; I must go to the hotel!"

"Lord 'a' mussy, chile, what de matter?"

"Help me, mammy—quick! Don't ask any questions."

Frances started away, wringing her hands and sobbing, but in the crowded streets, where men were cheering and cannon firing over the announcement that Virginia had succeeded, and thousands of torch-lights blazed the way, she grew firmer. The general excitement was in her favor and no one attached importance to her visit. She reached and entered the sick woman's room, and, motioning away the hired nurse, dropped upon her knees by the bedside. Louise, calmer under the opiates administered by the doctor, regarded her as she might have one descended from the clouds. Something like a spasm of fear passed over her, for in the lovely face beside her she seemed to see the image of her own youth repeated.

"Who are you?" she asked, wildly.

"Your friend. Don't excite yourself."

"Your name? your name?"

"Frances Brookin! And, oh, I am so sorry for you, so very sorry!" Louise seemed to have heard only the name, which she repeated softly, wonderingly.

"Frances Brookin! And your father—who was he?"

"John Brookin."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

There are about 2,500 students in the University of Wisconsin.

The number of students enrolled at the Moody Bible institute during 1900 was 471. They represented 33 states and territories, 15 foreign countries and 41 religious denominations.

The number of children between the ages of 4 and 20 years who are enrolled in public schools of Wisconsin is 44,343, under 4 years of age 463, over 20 years of age 442, or a total of 44,805.

One of the most remarkable of the Chautauque Reading circles is located in the prison at Stillwater, Minn., where, for the past ten years, it has exerted a notable influence among the convicts in the regeneration of life and character.

The normal schools of Wisconsin are attended by 4,115 students, of whom 1,001 are at the Oshkosh school, 573 at Milwaukee, 451 at Platteville, 513 at River Falls, 569 at Stevens Point, 495 at West Superior and 335 at Whitewater.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester, in the Congregationalist, says: "Comparing the whole population with the total evangelical communicants, we have these striking results: In 1900, one communicant in 14.5 inhabitants; in 1890, one communicant in 6.57 inhabitants; in 1880, one communicant in 4.28 inhabitants."

To stimulate interest in debating at Yale it is proposed that the Union, the principal debating organization, shall be divided into two political parties, who will organize as the United States senate. It is further proposed that they follow its method of procedure and discuss and act upon some of the bills now before congress. This plan has already been tried at Harvard with success.

Nearly 100 actors, clergymen and laymen have organized the Boston chapter of the Actors' Church alliance. It already has 129 members, 20 of them clergymen, and its object is declared to be a common effort on the part of stage folk and church people to help one another and humanity. The alliance is meant to include in time all the artistic callings reaching especially every part of what some persons know as bohemia.

Two coffee cups of brown sugar, one coffee cup of molasses, one pint of boiling coffee, one pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger and a little less of lemon and citron peel, one-half pound of chopped nut meats. Free the pork from rind and lean parts and grind or chop very fine. Over this pour the hot coffee, and molasses with soda stirred in, then the sugar and spices, with flour to mix quite stiff. Add the fruit, well floured, and bake slowly two hours.—Housekeeper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

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INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. L. SHERMAN, MERCHANTS BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES being represented in Newport by Mr. J. H. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and renewals can be made.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANDERSON, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, May 4, 1901.

The South African war has only cost Great Britain \$755,000,000.

The street sprinklers have had a long vacation, but there will be no reduction of the tax bills on this account.

The great Pan American Exhibition opened at Buffalo Wednesday. There was very little ceremony. That is to come later.

Honore Greeley once said that the way to make a journalist was to make him sleep on newspapers and to feed on printer's ink.

Mr. Bryan's latest remarks indicate that though he might be willing to run again any sort of "Jeffersonian" platform would answer the purpose.

The Filipino agitator, who came to the United States to lecture for independence, has concluded to go home and be a good American. These are trying times for the Massachusetts Filipinos.

According to Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, Uncle Sam has one province that is not expensive to govern. The governor says that the support of that island has not cost the government one penny.

No one heard the Duke of Marlborough say, "Conscience and I are out," but human nature at Bismarck is very much like what it is everywhere else. "Is not in mortals to command their temper," says an exchange.

Washington must be enjoying itself this week with the President hunting for the Pacific Ocean and the Vice President cavorting around among New England cities and hills. The government seems to be running itself and it ought to have a jolly old time doing it.

Europe is a good customer of the United States, taking 76.25 per cent of all our exports. South America, Central America, Mexico and other Latin-American countries call for only 7.50 per cent. There is a large field in the New World for American commercial missionaries.

Texas is counting on having a bigger cotton crop in 1901 than it gathered in 1900. That state has long led every other locality in the country in cotton production, but it apparently is looking for a still broader margin of excess this year. Its acreage for 1901 is 25 per cent greater than that of 1900.

While President McKinley is apparently on a hand-shaking tour, his real purpose is to get his finger on the pulse of the people.—Boston Herald.

There is no need of that. The President knows that the pulse of the people beats strong for McKinley and prosperity. The latter they have in large chunks.

It is to be regretted that pressing public business prevented Gen. Diaz from meeting Mr. McKinley on his visit to Texas in making his tour through the country. The people of the United States have a high regard for the President of Mexico, and would be exceedingly pleased to see him meet our own chief magistrate on his trip through the Southwest. The ties, business and social, between the United States and Mexico are getting closer and closer every year.

It is said that more than half of the members of the Democratic national committee are in favor of Hill for the nomination for 1901. The Democratic national committee, however, has more than once shown that it did not represent the Democratic masses. It is a little too early to figure out with any positiveness who will be the candidate on either the Republican or the Democratic side in 1901. But the Democrats under Hill could hardly be beaten much worse than they were under Bryan in 1900.

A lady of prominence in the South, who is believed to represent a growing sentiment in that section, writes to J. Hooker Washington in warm appreciation of his autobiography, "Up From Slavery," which she will help to circulate; and she adds: "I am a Southern white woman—once a slave owner, educated to think it right, and to believe that colored people could not provide for themselves, but would return to cannibalism if brought from under masters, and so I thought it would be an awful thing for both races if they should be emancipated. I have long seen the folly of such opinions, and have seen that slavery was a horrible thing, and no one is more rejoiced than I now to see the progress and prosperity and enlightenment of the colored people."

Several Republican Presidents, from Grant's days onward, have visited the South, but to none of them was ever given such a reception as Mr. McKinley in every point in Dixie where he stopped an hour or longer during his tour through the country. The South is prosperous and happy. It has not been voting the Republican ticket, but the Republican good times are coming to it just the same as they are to the region which rolled up big majorities for that party. The just and the unjust share in the benefit of Republican sway. Republicanism, however, is getting a foothold in the South. Republican policy on the expansion and other issues is very pleasing to the people below Mason and Dixon's old line, and this circumstance to doubt added something to the warmth of the welcome which they extended to the President.

Buy a Line of Steamers.

A London despatch says J. Pierpont Morgan paid 250,000 pounds (\$1,257,000) on Saturday as a deposit to secure the purchase by himself of the controlling interest in the Leyland line. Ordinary shareholders will be paid fourteen pounds and ten shillings (about \$72.50) for each share. The Leeds Daily News adds: "It is pity that this line, which exceeds in tonnage all but one English line, should pass into hands which, from their control of American railways, are in a position to outbid other British Atlantic lines. We have reason to understand that Mr. Morgan intends further shipping purchases, and that his combinations will have serious consequences for British trade and shipping."

It is reported, in connection with the purchase of the Leyland line by J. Pierpont Morgan that, when Andrew Carnegie was in London, Carnegie declared that the highest of ocean freight rates was now the chief obstacle in the way of building up the American export trade, and headed: "I will not rest satisfied until I have done something." It looks as though eventually there might be more than one line of steamers crossing the Atlantic under the American flag.

It is expected that the great plant of the Electric Vehicle Company at Hartford, Ct., will be closed soon. This plant last year employed over one thousand men, and so were the managers, of whom William C. Whitney was the head, and Harry Payne Whitney was the nominal director, that automobiles had come to stay they branched out in the most elaborate manner. They accumulated parts of very large number of vehicles, which have not yet been finished. The result is that several large storehouses are filled with the bodies of heavy automobiles, for which the running gear has not yet been completed. For these vehicles there is very little demand at present. The fact among the rich is about over and the carriage is too expensive for the ordinary mortal, so there seems nothing else in sight but to close down. This experiment in horseless carriages has been an expensive one to the stockholders.

The mayor of Omaha says he is going to make that city a New England village next Sunday. He declares that there will be no newsboys offering papers on the streets. All the theatres will close. There will be no baseball games. Cigar stores and drug stores will be kept up tight. Everything but hotels and eating houses will be compelled to close, and no liquor will be sold anywhere. Notwithstanding the mayor's evident purpose to make "good order" unpopular, Omaha as a "New England village" promises to be a great improvement on the Sunday school Omaha of the past, says an Exchange.

Word comes from Hawaii of a curious mistake that arose there through "America" and "God Save the King" being set to the same music. A British warship called there, and the commander made an official call on Gov. Dole. The government band played "God Save the King" as the visitors came up. The Hawaiian House of Representatives was in session, but the members did not know what was going on outside. When the music began one member suggested that all stand up while the national anthem, "America" was being played. The idea was promptly adopted.

Harvard College is having a tempest in a teapot. President McKinley has been invited to attend the college commencement, and some one started the idea of conferring on him the honorary degree of LL. D. Now some of the younger alumni and others are making a great show of opposition to the scheme. The President would honor any college in the land by accepting the degree if freely offered. But under the circumstances he will be wise to decline the proffered honor if it cannot come to him unanimously and spontaneously.

The question arises what will J. Pierpont Morgan buy next? He has bought railroads, he has bought steamships, he has bought mines, he has bought foundries, in short he has bought everything in sight worth buying in this country, and now he is over in Europe to see if there is any stray thing he can pick up over there. John Bull had better look out for his little island, or Morgan will have it in his grip sack before he knows it.

Senator Fry returns from San Domingo convinced that the United States would not take the island even if the people should ask to be annexed. The notion that Uncle Sam is holding open the door to the world is a decided error. Cuba could get in as a territory, but the favor offered is exceptional.

The magnitude of the hat and cap industry in this country will be more fully comprehended when it is understood that there are over 200 factories devoted to that class of headware, which gives employment to 35,000 individuals and turn out a finished product of \$25,000,000 annually.

The French Minister of War has ordered the construction of twenty submarine torpedo boats. The tonnage of these vessels will be about seventy, and they will be built at the dock-yards at Toulon, Cherbourg and Rochefort.

Minister Conger says the legations in Peking were saved by the courage of the soldiers, missionaries and native Christians fighting side by side. As for the future of China he makes no prediction except that it is uncertain.

Newport Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Newport Yacht Club was held at the club house Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected:

Commodore—Charles S. Plummer.
Vice Commodore—George W. Ritchie.
Secretary—William M. Arnold.
Treasurer—James H. Langley.
Steward—John H. Jones.
Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Stephen C. Powell.
Regatta Committee—George H. Plummer, J. H. Costello and J. S. Coggeshall, 2d.
House Committee—J. H. Souther, George W. Ritchie, W. M. Arnold, J. S. Coggeshall, 2d, and J. Allen Boone.
Finance Committee—W. M. Arnold, J. Boone, J. S. Coggeshall, 2d.
Finance Committee—J. P. Flood, J. H. Coggeshall, 2d, and W. G. Ward, Jr.

An interesting fact brought out by the recent elections in Colorado is the marked tendency of Colorado men to elect women as city treasurers. Mrs. Margaret Robbitt was unanimously chosen city treasurer at Idaho Springs. At Aspen Mrs. A. E. Kenney was re-elected to the same office by a large majority. Mrs. Jennie Gale was elected city treasurer at Newcastle. Mrs. Emma C. Palmer in Greeley, Mrs. Clara A. Clark at Alamosa, Mrs. Mary Slunks at Ouray, Miss Nellie K. Donahue at Victor, and Mrs. A. N. Frowline at Manitou.

James Ridpath, the father of John Clark Ridpath, the eminent historian, is dead in Spokane, Wash., at the age of 81 years. He was born in Virginia and went to Indiana when he was 20 years old, and later moved to Minnesota. He was a member of the first Minnesota Senate and served several terms. Mr. Ridpath was subsequently State Senator in South Dakota and a prominent mining operator in the Black Hills.

This anecdote is going the rounds of the press: One day when Senator Hanna reached the top of the White House stairs, blowing and wheezing from the exertion of climbing, a friend said: "Hanna, why don't you get the President to put in an elevator?" Hanna laughingly answered: "Well, I suggested it to the President, but he remarked he noticed I got here just the same."

The Home Market Club of Boston, made up of manufacturers from all over New England, listened to Vice President Roosevelt, Senators Hoar and Lodge and Governor Crane of Massachusetts in Mechanics Building, Boston, on Tuesday night. There were some fifteen hundred at the annual banquet, and the speeches were given close attention, though nothing positive new was brought out.

The decision of the State Supreme Court on the Newport police commission would seem to indicate that the support of the commission devolves upon the state as the commission is declared to be a state board. The court apparently decides that the city could not be compelled to provide for the support of the commission if it should refuse to do so.

An enjoyable whist party was given by Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., last Wednesday evening in the Masonic building. There were thirty tables engaged and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Muenchinger and Mr. Robert Morley.

Senator Hanna says, speaking of the financial condition of the country: "There is not a cloud in the sky. I cannot prophesy anything dangerous or threatening. We have turned over a new leaf. We cannot measure the present by the past."

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer announces that fifty millions of the British loan have been awarded J. P. Morgan & Co., fifty-five millions to the Rothschilds, and forty-five millions to the Bank of England.

Jiverton.

The forty-second meeting of the Citizens' Good Government club will be held in Whitridge Hall on Saturday evening, May 4, when the following questions will be discussed: "Has the present town council been a success or failure?" "What action shall the club take in regard to the coming June election for town officers?"

Rev. F. H. Davis and Mr. Gray are co-operating in placing a large quantity of good reading matter on the fishing steamers. Some of the steamers are beginning to leave now, while a large majority will not sail until after the middle of May. Any persons desiring to send good reading matter to sailors in Narragansett Bay may address J. E. Gray, Jiverton, R. I.

Miss Isabella Crosthwaite will address the Sunday school which meets in the schoolhouse on the King road Sunday afternoon, May 5th, at 2:30 p. m. At 7 p. m. Sunday she will assist in the services in the chapel at Bliss' 4 Corners. Miss Crosthwaite has passed many years of her life as a missionary worker in China. She will deliver her address in Chinese costume.

The weather in April interfered with holding of school meetings in district No. 2. Mr. John Reynolds has been elected trustee. Miss Ethel Wilcox will continue her work there as teacher.

The Literary Circle met Monday evening with Miss Gertrude Cottrell. A paper upon the life of Sir Walter Scott, prepared by Mr. Ernest Church, before his recent departure for Texas, was read by Mrs. F. H. Davis. The interesting and witty manner in which it dealt with the facts of the famous author's ancestry and of his early life made the paper very interesting as well as profitable to listen to. Mr. C. R. Wilson followed with an outline of Scott's later life and some mention of his works. "The poem Heivelyn" was read by Mrs. Davis.

The remains of the ill-fated steamer "Awashtonk" were sold at auction Tuesday afternoon to Ralph Potter, of Fall River, for \$650.

Steamer Price, Captain Daniel Mason, sailed Sunday morning for Portland. She will engage in trap fishing on Long Island Sound. Capt. James B. Church, Jr., went with her.

Washington Matters.

President McKinley Starts on His Tour—Politics in Kentucky—The Visit of the Cuban Commission—Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1901.
President McKinley left Washington today on the longest trip ever taken by a president of the United States. The total distance is to be traveled by June 15th, when the Presidential special is due to return to Washington, is 10,581 miles. President Harrison nearly made as long a trip in 1891, when he left Washington April 14th and returned May 15th, after having traveled 9,228 miles. President McKinley, like President Harrison, opposing traveling on Sunday, except in cases of absolute necessity, and the special train will be sidetracked every Sunday during the trip, the schedule giving the following in the order named as the Sunday stopping places: San Antonio, Texas; Del Monte and San Francisco, Cal.; Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Chicago. Four members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, left Washington with the President, except in cases of absolute necessity, and the special train will be sidetracked every Sunday during the trip, the schedule giving the following in the order named as the Sunday stopping places: San Antonio, Texas; Del Monte and San Francisco, Cal.; Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Chicago. Four members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, left Washington with the President, except in cases of absolute necessity, and the special train will be sidetracked every Sunday during the trip, the schedule giving the following in the order named as the Sunday stopping places: San Antonio, Texas; Del Monte and San Francisco, Cal.; Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Chicago. 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BULLET IN HEART

Worcester Man Is Killed by an Old Friend

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Worcester, Mass., May 2.—John P. Reynolds, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was shot dead yesterday afternoon by John P. Cummings. Both men have been friends for years, and on April 23 had a quarrel.

Cummings purchased a .32-calibre revolver and a box of cartridges yesterday morning and spent several hours in waiting about the city. The shooting occurred in Common park, where the men met. As far as the police can learn, Reynolds' death was deliberately planned by Cummings, and the men had been together but 10 minutes when Cummings fired the shot which pierced Reynolds' heart.

Reynolds grappled with Cummings after the shot had been fired, and forced his assailant to the ground and then fell dead. Cummings, lying on the ground, fired two more shots before he was overpowered by Edward Mara, a friend who witnessed the shooting. The third shot Cummings evidently fired at Mara, but, missing his aim, sent the ball through his own left leg. Mara held Cummings on the ground until the arrival of Officer Hanson, who placed him under arrest.

Worcester, Mass., May 3.—John P. Cummings, who shot and killed John J. Reynolds in this city, was yesterday held without bail on the charge of murder. A hearing will be held on May 9. Cummings was wounded in the melee but the injury is slight.

Stole Money Every Night

Gardner, Mass., May 3.—Felix Antaya, who for four years past has been a clerk and acting bookkeeper for R. W. Platts, a shoe dealer, was arrested last night charged with larceny of money belonging to his employer. Antaya lived with his parents and officers recovered at his house cash and bank-books representing about \$1800. Mr. Platts thinks the amount of his clerk's pecuniations will aggregate \$4000. Antaya admitted having taken different sums during the past three years. His method was to take a certain amount of cash each night, then change the cash register and books so that the account would balance. He is about 22 years old.

Guilt Criticizes Regular Army

Boston, May 3.—The regular army came in for some sharp criticism from Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., in an address before a Grand Army post here last night, especially in his description of the bad effects of the system of seniority promotion. He said that "the system of promotion by seniority bore its fruits in the Spanish-American war, incompetent men like Shafter stood near the top, and able men like Wheaton and Lawton were below the star of the brigadier. Wheaton was sidetracked with Fitzhugh Lee, and had to wait for the Philippines to get his chance."

Moore Under Arrest

Portsmouth, N. H., May 3.—Former City Clerk William H. Moore was placed under arrest last night upon a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of city funds aggregating \$1700. Moore was placed under bonds for his appearance in the police court for a further hearing. The charges against him are in 13 different counts, and are the result of a partial examination of the books for the four years preceding last March, during which time Moore held the office of city clerk, he having failed of re-election last March.

Tax Collector's Accounts Short

Plattsmouth, N. H., May 3.—William L. Cushing, who had been tax collector of the town of Plattsmouth since 1895, has resigned his office, at the request of the board of selectmen, who state that a shortage of \$800 was found in his accounts. Cushing was summoned before a meeting of the board and when told that Selectman Gosselin had discovered the shortage admitted that the charge was true and promptly tendered his resignation.

Attempted Suicide In Jail

Montpelier, Vt., May 3.—Arthur B. Bueco, a prisoner in the Washington county jail, in some way secured a jack-knife, and last evening stabbed himself in the temple and throat. The blade missed the jugular vein and he will probably recover. He was picked up unconscious. He is awaiting sentence for murderous assault.

Bullet In His Forehead

Lewiston, Me., May 3.—E. J. Howard of Corinna attempted suicide by shooting at a hotel here Wednesday. The affair was not discovered until yesterday afternoon when Howard was found unconscious and taken to a hospital. The bullet wound is on the forehead and in all probability will prove fatal.

An Old, Old Story

Boston, May 3.—Two men went into a restaurant yesterday and when they left in a hurry one of them had \$85 in bills from the cash register. It was the old game of one man keeping the cashier busy talking away from her desk while the other man loaded the cash drawer. The men got away.

Possibility of Recovery

Portland, Me., May 3.—Lane and Wadsworth, the victims of the brain-rod tragedy, are resting comfortably at the hospital. Lane's condition shows considerable improvement over Wednesday.

The Portland Strike

Portland, Me., May 3.—The Central Labor union reports that five small contractors have conceded the eight-hour day demanded by their carpenters.

Guests Found a Suicide

Quincy, Mass., April 29.—Suspended by a towel from a stair banister, the body of Fred Dixon was found by two women at his "Bostonian" cottage, on Great Hill, yesterday, by a Mrs. Colby and daughter, who he had invited to dine with him. Mr. Dixon was formerly on the stage for a time with the Bostonians. His widow is with the Bostonians in the west.

GREAT MISERY IN CHINA

Vouched For by Minister Canger, Who Is Acquainted With Conditions

Des Moines, May 3.—Minister Canger received messages yesterday from a New York paper asking his co-operation in giving relief to the starving millions in northern China. His telegram in reply was:

"Your telegram received. The suffering of the famine-stricken people in Shan-Si is indescribable. Your plan of relief is the best. For the latter in the hands of our consuls at Shanghai and Tientsin, and head of missions there. The Chinese government and people will be grateful. The demands of humanity will be answered and future good will result. I send by letter \$100."

Minister Canger says that the condition of the unfortunate people referred to is beyond description. "Prince Ching told me only two days before I left Peking," said Minister Canger, "that these people were literally eating each other. They have eaten every blade of grass, every bit of bark—everything, in fact, that can be eaten—in the province. Nothing has been raised there for two years, and unless relief is given, many, many thousands must perish."

Mr. Canger will go east Monday, to be gone about two weeks.

Seeking Star's Release

Boston, May 2.—Justice Lord of the supreme court yesterday heard the petition for the release of Luigi Sisti, the condemned murderer, on a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for the petitioners alleged that the electrocution act is cruel, as it gives the warden, and him only, the power to name the hour for the execution of a prisoner and gives no notice to the person to be executed. The arguments will be acted upon by the full bench, which comes in next Monday.

Manslaughter Is Charged

Lewiston, Me., April 30.—Kate Sullivan was arraigned in court yesterday, charged with manslaughter, arising from the death of Joseph McBride. Sunday. The state claims that Miss Sullivan pushed McBride, who was drunk, out of her doorway, and that he fell over the railing to the ground, breaking his neck. Miss Sullivan pleaded not guilty, and furnished bail in \$2000 for appearance at a hearing on May 4.

Got State Prison Sentence

Boston, May 3.—James E. Hamlin, a restaurant keeper, was yesterday sentenced to state prison for a term of not more than four nor less than 2½ years for receiving stolen goods. He received daily for more than a year cigars and tobacco from three young men, who recently pleaded guilty of stealing the goods from a wholesale house where they were employed.

Held on Abduction Charge

Bridgeport, Conn., May 2.—Fred J. Thibideau was yesterday bound over to the superior court for trial on the charge of abduction, bail being fixed at \$1500. His accusers were two young women, 17 and 18 years old, respectively, who told of his offering them inducements to accompany him to New York, and of his placing them in a disreputable house there.

Shavings Probably Saved His Life

Lynn, Mass., May 3.—Willie Taylor, 14 years old, fell three stories down an elevator well in a box factory yesterday, a distance of about 60 feet. He turned several somersaults before he struck the bottom. He landed flat on his back upon a pile of shavings. In a few seconds Taylor was as well as usual, save for a scraped leg and a shaking up.

Portland Strike Situation

Portland, Me., May 2.—The striking masons last night decided to publish warnings in New England papers to workmen in other cities not to come to Portland. None of the contractors have made any effort yet to obtain men to take the places of the strikers. They admit that they are practically tied up.

Different From American Order

Rome, May 3.—Klug Victor Emmanuel will sign a decree next Sunday creating a new order, to be known as the Order of the Knights of Labor, which will be conferred upon citizens, including workmen distinguished in the study of labor questions for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes.

A Surplus of Rain

Concord, N. H., May 2.—William W. Flint, local weather observer, reports the total rainfall for the month of April in this city as 6.57 inches, the largest fall for April in 45 years. The temperature ranged from 51 to 25 degrees, and for 21 successive days the wind was from the east.

A Case of Manslaughter

Worcester, Mass., May 1.—Hagop Dostanlian, wounded by David Simonian in the Armenian shooting affair Sunday last, died yesterday at the Worcester city hospital. Simonian's case was continued until Monday, and the charge will now be changed to manslaughter.

Bowdoin Student Drowned

Brunswick, Me., May 2.—John P. Webber, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., a sophomore at Bowdoin college, was drowned in the Androscoggin river yesterday while canoeing. His canoe capsized in the swift current of the narrows.

Raker's Mind Disturbed

Berlin, April 30.—Dietrich Welland's attack upon Emperor William at Bremen still weighs heavily upon the Kaiser, who, whenever he comes to talk upon the subject, is said to lose his self-control. Count Von Ballestren, president of the Reichstag, is reported to have told friends that he had been highly shocked by the emperor's extreme excitement and violent gestures when discussing the matter.

Corrado's Assassins Sentenced

Boston, April 30.—For killing a fellow countryman, Frederick Corrado, a sentence of six years in state prison was yesterday given to Giuseppe Zarella, an Italian. Raffaele Cana, for assault and battery with intent to murder Corrado, was given not less than four years in the same place, and Paolo Longo, for assault and battery on Corrado, was sentenced to two years in the house of correction.

NATION'S FUTURE

Roosevelt Speaks on Problems Confronting Us

What We Have Entered Upon Should Be Carried Out Unflinchingly.

Boston, May 1.—Vice President Roosevelt was the lion of the evening at the banquet of the Home Market club in the Merchants building last evening. Sixteen hundred Republican leaders collected from all sections of Massachusetts represented the party in all its affiliations.

In opening his address, Mr. Roosevelt dwelt upon the remarkable prosperity of the past four years, and said it had been brought about in large part by the policy for which the Home Market club stood. "So complete has been the success of our economic legislation and administration," he said, "that this very success brings with it a certain element of danger. Since the days of Heshurun the tendency of prosperity to unsettle the people who benefit by it has been a commonplace of philosophy. No law and no administration of the law can insure prosperity. All that can be done is to make the conditions such as to give the best chance to honesty, business capacity, industry and intelligence. This has been done."

"We must perform our future duties as during the last three years we have performed our duties to Porto Rico and Hawaii. In Hawaii the difficulty was but slight. Nothing but benefit has come to us from having this great outpost in the Pacific. And an even greater benefit has come to the people of the islands, themselves."

"In the case of Porto Rico, the problem was more difficult. We took the island of a million inhabitants who had never known what freedom was. We have established representative government, and we have sent to be the first governor your own fellow citizen, Governor Allen. How well he has done let the bald record of the facts show. The civil government of Porto Rico has not cost the people of the United States one dollar. It has been self-supporting from the beginning."

"As regards China, I need say but little, for it is hardly worth while wasting breath on the very few who criticize our Chinese policy. We have simply performed our part in a bit of international police duty; we, at any rate, have never sought aggrandizement as a result of our action; and whoever feels we were not justified in what we did ought logically to object to all exercise of police power at home. There was no more 'militarism' in what was done by us in China than there is 'militarism' when a policeman arrests a highway robber or murderer."

"In Cuba we have had to face a harder because a less simple task. We were pledged to bring peace and freedom to the island, and we have been resolutely bent upon keeping that pledge, not merely in the letter, but in the spirit. We would commit a grave wrong to our own people if we permitted the great island which is our neighbor once more to become a plague spot of civilization; a still graver wrong if we permitted the possibility of its ever being used against us by some strong alien power. Our business was to help in the development of those qualities in the Cubans which would render them able to solve the difficult problem of self-government; to further every movement for decency in the island; and to give our aid to the new Cuban commonwealth as it strove to walk alone. This has been our constant endeavor. Congress and the president have formulated the proper policy, and the President chose in Leonard Wood exactly the man to put this policy into effect. We ask that it be judged by its fruits. Remember that the change is solely due to the fact that we dared to go to war for righteous causes if ever in history an action has justified itself, our action in interfering in Cuba has thus furnished its own justification."

"Finally we come to the Philippines, where the difficulties were greatest of all. Perhaps few better tests of our worth as a nation have ever been offered than this Philippine problem. We could not give the islands back to Spain; we could not see them taken by some other European power; and least of all could we turn them over to be scrambled for by insurgent leaders, most of whom were but little above the level of banditti. The first thing to be done was to restore order by putting a stop to the insurrection. This has at last been practically accomplished in a succession of campaigns which have brought out into bold relief the daring, the skill and the indomitable resolution of our officers and men. The campaigns have been wearing and difficult beyond description, both because of the nature of the country and of the character of our opponents."

"No greater stride towards securing prosperity for the island folk can be taken than to make the conditions such as to invite business enterprise. But in our own interest and for the sake of our own honor we must steadily insist upon one point. Our policy must understand that their relations towards the islanders are those of trustees and that no trustee is allowed to make any gain because of his relations with his ward."

"As for the offenses that are at times found to occur in connection with the public service in the islands, we should put the one hand see to it that the most prompt and severe punishment is visited upon the offenders, and in the next place we should remember that it is simply silly to treat such an offense as in any way a condemnation of our policy. In every man who serves our government, in military or in civil life, in these distant islands, we have a right to demand the highest standards, the most unblemished record of public conduct, and we to us if we lower the standard. If we relax our just and just severity."

Will Avoid Strike If Possible

Gloucester, Mass., May 1.—About 400 members of the Stone Workers' union held a meeting last night and voted to postpone action in the matter of a strike for one week. The men are decidedly averse to striking, but declare that they are not willing to let wages and that there must be a change in the schedule.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season, "Hilltop" house and grounds at the corner of Ruggles and Carroll avenues, to the Rev. Frederick Terry, for Theodore W. Philney.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on lease the house, greenhouse and land at 298 Broadway, known as the "Fern Cottage" estate, for the owner, Mrs. Isabel Hubbard Burch, to Harry Biesel.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown, Mr. Edwin G. Knowles' furnished cottage on Comanous avenue, to Jonathan Evans, of Germantown, Pa., for the summer season.

The Misses Woolsey have rented their cottage on the westerly side of Rhode Island avenue to Major J. C. Mulvey, of New York, for the coming season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Joshua Stacy upper half of 37 Howard street to William G. Wyllie.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to Chapman W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., the Pell Cottage west side of Greenough Place, for the heirs and devisees of the late Orleans Pell of Paris.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season for the Jamestown Land Co. in Jamestown, their newly purchased "Anthony Cottage" on Shortly Hill to Mrs. Abbott of Potsdam, Germany.

Simon Hazard has rented the cottage belonging to James T. Ackerson, on Prescott Hall road, to John J. Segerson.

Simon Hazard has rented to George H. Coggeshall for Albert J. Shippey the upper half of the house, No. 15 Clinton avenue.

Francis M. Freeman has sold his estate on the southwest corner of Bellevue and V. Coria avenues, known as "Tower Top," to William Storrs Wells of New York.

Messrs. Louis & Samuel Sael have rented their building on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue to Messrs. Brewster & Co. for the season of 1901.

Simon Hazard has rented the house at the corner of Cranston avenue and Broadway to Wm. F. Harlow, for Abby Gould, of Pennsylvania.

Simon Hazard has rented to Oliver Turpening for Mrs. Ella Newton, of Detroit, Mich., the upper half of her house, No. 10 White street.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the residence at 421 Broadway for William Andrews to Mr. and Mrs. Orin Alger.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Sarah Openshaw the upper half of her newly acquired property at 1 Martin street, to W. Murley Mills, and the lower half to Albert B. H. Openshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havenmeyer, Jr., the latter formerly Miss Charlotte Whiting, have rented Mrs. R. H. Arnold's cottage on Rhode Island avenue at Newport for the coming season.

Maj. J. Mallory, of New York, has taken the cottage of Mrs. Woolsey, on Rhode Island avenue, for the summer.

Arthur Astor Carey has sold the balance of his land on Hammond street, comprising 10,000 feet, to Thomas F. Martin.

The estate of William Riggs has rented the cottage on the northerly side of Catherine street to Edward H. Bulkley of New York for the season.

Charles Norman Fay has rented his cottage on the southerly side of Naragansett avenue, known as "Quarter-fall," to William H. Gay of Philadelphia, for the coming season.

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Women's Dep't.

One Solitary Woman.

A woman has been arrested in Denver on a charge of fraudulent voting. The charges say it is the first case on record. Women have been voting in Colorado for eight years, in Kansas for fourteen, in Idaho and Utah for five, and in Wyoming for thirty-two. If during all this time only one woman has been charged with fraudulent voting, it is a pretty good record.

A great many men in Denver are charged with having voted fraudulently at the same election; 291 men are under indictment for election frauds in St. Louis alone; while at a recent election in Philadelphia the number of fraudulent votes cast is said to have mounted up into the thousands. There is hardly a large city in which more or less illegal voting does not go on. This is not regarded by anyone as a proof of the unfitness of all men to vote; but no sooner is one solitary woman charged with illegal voting than the fact is telegraphed from one end of the country to the other, and quoted as a serious reason why all women should be debarred from the ballot-box.

Secretary of the Navy Long says he has never yet heard an argument against woman suffrage that was not in itself the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy. Certainly this particular objection would come under that head.

Women as City Treasurers.

On an interesting feature of the recent elections in Colorado has been the marked tendency of the men to elect women as city treasurers. Women were chosen to this office in eight cities, and in several others they came very near election to the same position, running ahead of their tickets.

Mrs. Margaret Robbins was unanimously chosen city treasurer of Idaho Springs. At Aspen, Mrs. E. A. Kenney was selected to the same office by a large majority. Mrs. Jennie Gale was elected city treasurer at New Castle, Miss Nellie E. Donahue at Victor, Mrs. A. N. Frowmunt at Manitou, Mrs. Mary Shanks at Ouray, Clara A. Clark at Alma, and Mrs. Emma C. Palmer at Greeley. At the same election women were also chosen treasurers in several of the cities of Kansas. As in almost all these places the men outnumber the women, if women are selected for an office it must be because the men want them to hold it. Perhaps in these days of defaulting bank cashiers and manifold embezzlements, these Western men think this particular office is safest in the hands of the sex that is least given to stock speculation.

Women are also in some demand as city clerks. Several cities in Kansas elected them to that office. In Colorado, Emma J. Talbot was elected clerk of Combe and Mrs. E. B. Riddick of Florence. Mrs. Anderson received 16,728 votes for city clerk of Denver on the Democratic ticket to 23,020 cast for Frank Kratzer, Republican, who was elected.

Public Spirit of Club Women.

It was refreshing and stimulating during the proceedings of that cultured and esthetic gathering of the New England Women's Clubs this week, to note the irrepressible undercurrent of purposeful and practical impulse. The subjects chosen for the conference were significant of its growing tendency not only to add to its culture, but also to apply that culture with spirit and enterprise to existing problems. It is interesting to observe how soon, too, in the endeavor to apply their abilities to the help of social and municipal conditions, women confront the fact that they are tremendously handicapped because of the lack of that essential leverage, the power to act directly in the appointment of officials and the enactment of laws. No doubt the press and literary production and distribution—the lines of work to which women are relegated—are very good. But intelligent women soon are made aware that to win respect for their opinions they need the weight and dignity of a complete citizenship. Looking over the cultured, serious-minded and refined assembly, the interested observer could only wonder how much longer this investment would be withheld which, like the touch of the trolley to the wire, would speed this thoroughly-equipped body on its earnest and thoughtful purpose to promote a purer public spirit, a finer public life and a more robust patriotism. —Boston Transcript.

A Queen's Burial.

"Mother Cohen" lived on Bunker Street, which is in the heart of the Russian Jew Ghetto of Chicago. She had seen better days, but not during the many years she lived in this neighborhood, says Unity. She lived in a room for which she paid two dollars a month. She earned her living by washing and other odd jobs. But she was eighty-eight years of age. She was taken with pneumonia, and the glass of hot lemonade which a neighbor brought her did not suffice. She died in the ambulance on her way to the county hospital. In her little room there was nothing found but a well worn Yiddish Bible and one old dress. Before she started she gave her last twenty-five cents to a little child, the last of many pennies that her shrunken hands had placed in the hands of the needy, weary little children of the neighborhood who had learned to love her. Her death was followed by a public movement among the children of Bunker Street. They massed their pennies, they solicited from door to door. They tried to raise money enough to bury "Mother Cohen" in some other place than the Potter's Field. In this they failed, but they raised money enough to buy her a shroud more elegant than any robe she had worn in life, and the plain pine coffin had flowers on it. One of her little pensioners broke his bank and found \$2.50 in it. He invested it all in violets for "Mother Cohen's" coffin. Chicago has had another "Queen's burial."

Very Precise.

The school teacher was chaffing the young doctor over the card table one evening not so very long ago about his attentions to the young woman in the next block.

"I've never seen her except at a distance," said the school teacher, "but she struck me as being very pretty. Is she?"

"Quite pretty, I should say," answered the doctor, suddenly looking up as if he had just come home from a three days' yachting trip.

"They say," went on the school marm, "that her eyes spoil her. She's cross-eyed, isn't she?"

"Well," said the doctor, hesitatingly, "I should hardly call the peculiarity of her organs of vision that. She—she—well, she has not what one would call mutual eyes." —The Washington Post.

Short on Memory.

There is a well known Detroit woman whose friends and family say she is short on memory, but long on tact. This is her latest experience, as told by herself.

"One afternoon recently I was sitting on the veranda when a man carrying a small satchel came up the walk. He bowed pleasantly and I returned his greeting as cordially as I could, while racking my brain for his name. It was gone forever. Here was an old friend from out of town, probably—perhaps a relative of my husband—and I could not recall his name. It was agonizing. However, he must not feel a lack of welcome, so I greeted him warmly, shook hands and invited him to be seated. I said I was delighted to see him and knew my family would be equally glad. I requested that he stop a time had elapsed since we had last met. I hoped that he and his family were well. Of course, he had come to dinner."

"Thus I rattled on, fearing to let him speak lest he discover what a hypocrite I was. Finally he managed to say: 'I'm afraid you don't know who I am.'"

"Oh, yes I do," I responded. "Of course I know perfectly."

"No, I am sure you don't even know my name."

"Well," I admitted reluctantly, "your name has escaped me for the moment. But don't tell me. It will come back. I am so wretched on names. No, you must not tell me. I want to think of it myself."

"Do not try. I am only the sewing machine fiend. I came to do some repair work."

Game to the Last.

A certain Duke, while driving from the station to a park on his estate to inspect a company of artillery, observed a ragged urchin keeping pace with the carriage at his side. His grace being struck with the cleanliness of the lad, asked him where he was going. The lad replied:

"To the park to see the Duke and sappers."

The Duke, feeling interested, stopped his carriage and opened the door to the lad, saying he could ride to the park with him.

The delighted lad, being in ignorance of whom he was, kept his grace interested with his remarks till the park gates were reached.

As the carriage entered it was saluted by the company and guns, whereupon his grace said to the lad:

"Now, can you show me where the Duke is?"

The lad eyed his person all over, then looking at the Duke, replied, quite seriously:

"Well, I dunno, mister, but it's either you or me." —London Spare Moments.

His Illustration Failed.

An amusing episode occurred at a political meeting at Lavenodon during the general election. After hearing the speeches of the candidate and his supporters an aged Conservative from Wolverton mounted the platform and caused some mystery by dramatically holding aloft a walnut, when he proceeded to say:

"This is a political walnut. The rough shell represents the Radicals; the next, the thin bitter skin, is the Liberals; and the kernel represents the good Conservative."

A man in the audience cried out: "Now crack it!"

The Wolverton Tory did so, when lo! and behold the kernel was rotten! The admixture of laughter and chagrin that followed may be imagined.

The Squeaking Shoe No More.

"Squeaking shoes," said a dealer, "are no more, though of course you haven't noticed it. Stop a minute, though, and think. Isn't it true that for years you haven't come across a squeaking shoe? The thing that caused the trouble was a loose piece of leather in the sole. This, as you walked, worked somewhat like a bellows or an accordion, and great was the sound thereof. All shoes are now sewed—many of them used to be pegged—and sewing does away with any loose pieces of leather in the sole and, therefore, with the squeak as well. I don't believe that if you searched a week you would be able to find a squeaking shoe in Philadelphia." —Philadelphia Press.

No Venture About It.

"Is this your first venture in matrimony?" the preacher asked while the bridegroom was out in the vestibule giving certain instructions to the best man, who was also his head clerk.

"My dear Mr. Goodfellow," she replied, almost blushing, "this isn't a venture at all. He has given me checks to more than \$60,000 worth of property already." —Chicago Times-Herald.

"We are resolved," exclaimed the savages, "to sell our liberty as dearly as possible."

"Then why don't you rifle it off?" he shouted back at them through the gathering gloom.

For we deemed it only just to give them to understand definitely and at once that we, even although we were thoroughly British, were yet not devoid of the sense of humor. —Detroit Journal.

Uncle Si from Upereek, had just left an aching molar at the dentist's and stopped at a lunch counter for a soothing beverage.

"Gimme a cup o' coffee," he said, sitting down on the first vacant stool.

"Draw one!" called out the girl behind the counter.

"That's what he did!" responded Uncle Si, with a delightful grin.

"How'd you know it?"

Ethel, Mamma told me I could stay in the parlor last night while Mr. Huggard was calling on sister Bess.

Ethel, Did she?

Ethel, Yes, and it was great fun. We played "blind man's buff," and they let me be the blind man nearly all the time. —Philadelphia Press.

"Nonsense! How can anybody know the sex of the dove that brought the olive branch to Noah?"

"It was a male according to the story, for otherwise it would not have kept its bill shut long enough to carry it to the ark." —Philadelphia Times.

Mother (at a ball)—Are you enjoying yourself, dear?

Daughter—No; I'm not.

"What is the matter?"

"I've refused George six dances hand running, and he doesn't seem miserable a bit." —New York Weekly.

A LONG ARCTIC JOURNEY.

Mr. Kolthoff's Successful Voyage in the Ice-bound Regions of the Far North.

A party of Swedish naturalists under the lead of Gustave Kolthoff made a northern voyage of more than usual length last summer for the purpose of studying the fauna in arctic waters and lands. They started in a little vessel from the northern coast of Norway on June last, and four days later they arrived at the icy coast of Spitzbergen, where they visited some of the deep fjords and clusters of islands. Then they steamed far northeast to the waters between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land, where they reached the southwest coast of Prince Charles Island, which, it will be remembered, was visited for the first time two years ago. They found there an archipelago of considerable extent which had never been explored. They procured a great deal of information about this almost unknown region, and the account of it which they soon publish is expected to be very interesting. They were disappointed, however, in not finding any more relics of the lost aeronaunt, Andree. One of his boys had been picked up in the neighborhood of Prince Charles Island, and this was believed to be the likeliest place to find other objects that might throw light upon the fate of the explorer, says the New York Sun.

Then the party steamed on their way to the coast of East Greenland along the edge of the polar ice. They found the great ice pack impenetrable, but they kept on westward, close to the ice edge, as far as the island of Jan Mayen. This is the bleak arctic land that will always be famous as the place where in the seventeenth century a large party of whalers spending the polar winter perished to a man of scurvy. The record they left of the tragedy was nearly complete, for it was brought down to within a day or two of the time when the last survivor probably died.

Here the explorers found the pack ice stretching away to the west as well as to the north. They were able, however, to push into it and slowly pick their way westward. Here and there were great hills of ice, where the pressure had piled the pieces high. The ice was everywhere covered with a thick layer of snow, and their description of it shows that it was old polar ice that perhaps had been slowly drifting southward for many months.

The expedition finally reached the East Greenland coast of Mackenzie bay on July 31. They found the ground entirely free from snow, and under the summer sun a good deal of vegetation had developed. On August 14, after studying animal life on sea and land for some days, the vessel entered Franz Josef fiord, though seven days before it had been completely blocked by ice. In a week all the ice had entirely disappeared. They remained in the great fiord until August 23, and secured the unusual prize of two young musk oxen, which they took home with them to Sweden. This is probably the first time that live specimens of the musk ox have been carried to civilized lands, though the attempt has several times been made.

Mr. Kolthoff says that last season was a bad ice year in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen and Bear islands. On the other hand, the east coast of Greenland, which is frequently locked with ice all through the summer, was almost free from this impediment to exploration.

KING AMONG HIS FELLOWS.

The British Lord is a Useful Factor —Common People Reverse Him.

Physically, and with only an odd exception here and there, whether he be duke, earl, marquis or plain baron, your British lord is something of a king in one part of the country or another, says a London correspondent. His country estate or seat is a sort of petty fount of social honor; his word and whims are law within such and such an area of the countryside; he is the owner of the soil; the people's untitled pastors and masters are often of his choosing; and deep down in their hearts the common men who have the honor to live on his lands and to pay him rents for the privilege feel that without him the social fabric would go to pieces. And making due allowance for his wealth, his lack of occupation, his long descent, his belief in inalienable rights of blood, your lord is, on the whole, a very tolerable, well-meaning and even kindly ruler. He has money to bestow for worthy local objects; he is interested in the breeding of cattle, in flower shows, and in improving farming; he is a pillar of the church and a nurturer of church day schools, and his female relations are always to the fore with blankets, new shillings and packets of tobacco for the necessitous.

Also when a queen attains a jubilee, or a king ascends the throne, it is your lord who is first in the good work of organizing loyal demonstrations in the way of clock-tower building, bell-ringing, school treats and fireworks. Further, in this late war he has been most assiduous in the formation and equipment of troops of yeomanry for the services of majesty.

Plah Worms a Yard Long.

Before long the average boy, if he lives near water, will be out with a shovel, digging for fishworms. Wouldn't it surprise him if he found one as thick as a man's finger and a yard long? Such earthworms are found in Madagascar. When dry, one of them weighs from 4½ to 6½ ounces. They eat earth and behave exactly as our little fishworms do.—Little Chronicle.

Fireman—Come, man, make haste; you haven't a moment to spare.

Maid on the ladder—Oh, I never can do it, unless you get that crowd to turn its head the other way.—Harlem Life.

CASTORIA The Kid You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

FIRE IN A FRONTIER TOWN.

How the Alarm Is Sound and the Flames Fought in Southern Arizona.

It was an unusually quiet night in Tombstone. The church-going children had long since retired. The midnight hour had passed, but the rough-and-ready resorts on Toughnut street and Can Can alley were still in full blast, for Tombstone was an all-night town, says the Detroit Free Press. The silent gambler, his face wearing a serious and determined expression, still sat in front of the faro table, while the melody of cracked pianos, guitars and violins common to western saloons was freely interspersed with the eager cry of the craps-shooter and the whiff of the roulette ball. Diamond Dick, who was afterward put away in Yuma for dynamiting the post office, had been lucky and was rapidly passing his gains back to the concern over the bar. The place had been recently galvanized, and a big six-shooter was in ominous display near a battle of "forty-rod."

Suddenly the sounds of hilarity were interrupted by the crack of a pistol shot. Then another, and another, until there was a whole fusillade of banging firearms. The denizens of the "palace" rushed to the doors, weapons in hand, and joined in the general ear-splitting cannonade. After awhile the volunteer fire brigade, consisting of a horseless hosecart, three or four buckets and a half dozen trained fire eaters, dashed down the street. Before reaching the scene of the fire the cart struck a big rock and capsized, throwing the front end and fireman high into the air. The accident caused a disastrous delay, for the flames were already eating their way into the most substantial part of the equipment of the Tombstone Epitaph, the leading weekly of Cochise county. The editor, who slept in the sanctum, guarded by a pair of Winchester, had barely time to escape in his pyjamas, leaving his wardrobe as food for the flames.

In many frontier towns the whole population turns out to fight a fire, and every sort of vessel is brought into use with which to get water to the scene. Sometimes that valuable quantity is lamentably scarce, and then the people are at the mercy of the hungry element. But the fire at the Epitaph building was not allowed to spread. The people formed in lines with their buckets, tubs, boilers and sprinkling cans and passed the water along, while some of the bravest and most active spread wet blankets upon the roofs and walls of adjoining buildings. The neighboring saloons provided plenty of stimulants and naturally there were many willing fire fighters.

After it was all over and the editor had verbally announced that he would "rise, phoenix-like from the ashes," a half-dressed individual rushed up to the returning crowd and breathlessly inquired:

"Ha—have they gone?"

"Ha—have they gone—what are you talking about?" he was asked.

"Why, the Indians?"

"There wuz no Indians, ye plague-goned fit!" exclaimed an old frontiersman. "What's the matter with ye? Have ye lost yer balance wheel?"

"Well, what did all that shooting mean? I thought it was for an Indian uprising."

The Arizona method of giving the fire alarm was explained to the tenderfoot, who said he had been "hiding out" in his hotel until the danger was over, and then he was escorted to the palace and given a taste of life in the far west.

Very Particular.

Mrs. Morse had never used a telephone until her husband had one put into the house, so that he might talk with her from his office whenever he wished. "I do just love to talk through the telephone!" Mrs. Morse declared, after three days' experience. "The time doesn't seem half as long from morning till night as it used to when I never heard from you." "I'm glad of that, my dear," said her husband, pleasantly. "I've thought once or twice, from the number of times I had to ring before getting any answer, that you didn't enjoy it." "Oh, no, George," said little Mrs. Morse, earnestly, "but you know sometimes when you ring me up I'm busy about my housework with my old apron on, and of course, knowing how particular you are, I always like to unpin my skirt and put on a clean white apron before I begin to talk to you; don't you see?" Youth's Companion.

Old Remarks of Children.

Unconscious humor among girls is not so inarked as among boys, but the girl who received as a prize in an English school a book entitled "Our Feathered Friends," showed the nature and scope of her reading when she remarked to the teacher that she was not quite certain whether our feathered friends were Indians or angels. In the same school, in the "domestic economy class," a girl gave the following direction for sweeping out a room: "Cover the furniture with dust sheets, scatter damp tea leaves over the carpet, then carefully sweep the room into a dust pan and throw it out of the window." —Golden Day.

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Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents; Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

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Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

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Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

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A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only, 9:15 a. m.

Due New York, 7 a. m.

Returning—From New York, Steamers leave New York, 10 a. m., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 9:20 p. m. Eastward steamer touch at Newport, remaining there until 8:45 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Depots, Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.

J. B. TAYLOR, General Pass. Agent, N. Y.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. No article or query will be published without the name of the contributor. 4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. All queries must be sent in plain English, and must be accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 6. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, May 4, 1901.

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF RHODE ISLAND
DESCENDANTS OF WALTER
COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.
1618-1870.

BY H. RUTH COOKE.

XI.

Deacon Nicholas Cooke (82), deacon in the Baptist Church at Weymouth, Mass., one of the oldest churches in New England, married in 1716, Elizabeth, called by many Elizabeth Staples, without proof. Other name her as step-sister of Deacon Nicholas, daughter of his father's second wife, by her first husband, Abraham Staples, of which no proof exists.

Children of Elizabeth, all born in Weymouth, Mass., were:
90. Jeremiah Cooke, b. Nov. 10, 1716, m. 1744, Aaron Taylor, of Weymouth, Mass.
91. Nathaniel Cooke, b. Sept. 15, 1718, m. by William Arnold, Justice, to Martha Ballou, of Cumberland, R. I. Jan. 27, 1741.

92. Peter Cooke (Capt.) b. Sept. 6, 1720, because, Dorcas Cooke, who kept the records of Cumberland R. I. from 1766 to 1838, says, "Uncle Peter Cooke, who was 90 years old, on Sept. 6, 1816, gave to 'Providence'; hence living in 1810. Her records, now owned by Rhode Island Historical Society. Of herself, she says, 'Dorcas Cooke, her book, she 85 yrs. in 1837.'"

According to a great great grand daughter, Peter lived to be 96 years old; married at 19 years, according to testimony of many of his family, his brother Ezekiel (d. 1811) in 1739, to Elizabeth Bates, of Weymouth, Mass., whose sister, Joanna Bates, married Elijah Cooke, no. 51. Peter and Elizabeth were first cousins.

The parents of Elizabeth and Joanna are not ascertained, but history of Milford, Mass., page 385, says that all the Bures of Milford and vicinity, came from Clement Bates of Hingham, Mass., who came from Kent Co., England, in ship "Elizabeth" in 1635, whose son, Joseph Bates, went to Hingham, Mass. with his father, and had Joseph Bates, who had Jacob Bates, who had Abraham Bates, who went to Attleboro, Mass., and had Jacob Bates of Attleboro, Mass., thus showing that Clement of Plymouth, Mass., in 1635, later of Hingham, was ancestor of Bates of Attleboro and Hingham, Mass., where these Cookes and Bates belonged. Many of them, when Attleborough Core, three miles south of the southernmost waters of the Charles river, was detached from Massachusetts, in 1746, by George II. In council, found themselves in Cumberland, so named in honor of Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, and it was annexed to the county of Providence, R. I. This gore of land had long been in controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as its inhabitants wanted to be set off to Rhode Island (History of Woonsocket, page 17). But Clement Bates is believed to have had a brother, Edward Bates, who went to Weymouth, and James Bates, another brother, who had title of Mr., called with wife Alice, lived in Dorchester, Mass., had James, born 1626, and Mary, who married Hopestill Foster, says History of Dorchester, page 106.

Capt. Peter Cooke married second, Nov. 1740, Mary Winton, born Nov. 4, 1728, died Feb. 26, 1789, whose death may give the reason why Peter Cooke was in Providence, R. I. in 1810, according to Dorcas Cooke's records, as follows: Peter Cooke, June, 1768, was captain of second company, of Scituate, R. I., Providence County Regiment, of which Knight Dexter was Colonel June, 1769, Peter Cooke was Captain of First Company, of Scituate, R. I., same regiment same Colonel, and Abraham Winsor, Lt. Col., Chad Brown, Major, of the same family that Capt. Daniel Cooke, grandson of Capt. Peter, married into.

Lieut. Simon Herrenden and Ensign Constant Weaver were officers under Peter Cooke, in this regiment. June, 1770, Peter Cooke was Captain of Scituate, R. I. company, of Providence County Troop of Horse, with Simon Herrenden, Lieut. and Daniel Cooke, Ensign. (See page 276, 278, 287, Civil and Military List of Rhode Island, published by Preston and Rounds, Providence, R. I.).

93. Daniel Cooke, b. Sept. 12, 1722; m. Dec. 25, 1746, Elizabeth Scott; he d. Aug. 5, 1781.

94. William Cooke b. Dec. 12, 1724; m. 1761, Priscilla Ballou, to whom he was published, Nov. 10, 1754; she sister to Martha, wife of No. 90; Priscilla m. 2d, Simon Chamberlain.

95. Caleb Cooke, b. Sept. 23, 1727; d. Oct. 2, 1785; m. Sept. 17, 1753, Priscilla Gassill.

96. Elizabeth Cooke, b. July 15, 1729, m. Capt. Abner Aldrich, Dec. 10, 1747; he m. 2d, Dec. 16, 1805, Anna Provost; he died Oct. 31, 1815; Elizabeth d. May 7, 1834.

97. Abigail Cooke, b. Nov. 1, 1731; m. March 12, 1751, Joseph Taylor, b. Dec. 8, 1727, son of Joseph and Hannah Hayward (Fernandes), Thomas Taylor.

98. Capt. Nicholas Cooke, b. Feb. 7, 1733; settled in Richmond, New Hampshire; m. Oct. 20, 1759, Phillips Jilson, sister of Paul Jilson, children of Uriah Jilson and Sarah (Ballou). Uriah son of Nathl. son of James Jilson.

99. Susanna Cooke, b. March 8, 1738.

100. Joanna Cooke, b. Nov. 14, 1740.

101. Ezekiel Cooke, b. June 19, 1741; m. Oct. 20, 1768, at 19 years of age, just as his brother Peter (No. 92) did, Jerusha Ballou, dau. of Ariel Ballou, and Jerusha (Slack) his wife.

(To be continued.)

COOKE. Note to Joseph Cooke, No. 27, with children, Hannah Bull, No. 76, Joseph Cooke, No. 77, Abigail Cooke, No. 78, Samuel Cooke, No. 79.

Worcester Co. Land Records, vol. 55, p. 37. Deed, Nov. 12, 1767, Joseph Cooke, Samuel Cooke, of Smithfield, R. I., Jonathan Cutler and Abigail his wife, sister to above Joseph, and Samuel Cooke of Bateman's Precinct, Dutchess Co., New York, to Walter Cooke, of Mendon, interest in estate of our uncle, Samuel Cooke, late of Mendon, No. 29, in record of Cookes of Rhode Island, whose estate was administered on by his brother, Walter Cooke, No. 30.

Vol. 59, p. 48. Deed, June 25, 1767, Jehadiah Shaw and wife Sarah, and Jehadiah Shaw, Jr., all of Norton, to Walter Cooke of Mendon, right in estate of our uncle Samuel Cooke, late of Mendon.—H. R. C.

QUERIES.

1830. CHURCH, Joseph Church, grandson of Richard, born 1683, died December 19, 1715, married, 1688, Grace, born 1668, died March 1, 1737. What was her maiden name, and who was her ancestor?—E. C.

1810. WOODWORTH, Walter Woodworth was born 1645, m. 1669, to whom? His son, Ezekiel, born 1672, died Nov. 25, 1716, married 1697 Hannah, born 1671, died Dec. 10, 1734. Who was Hannah?—E. C.

1811. WOOD—John Wood, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, b. 1664, died February 22, 1740, married 1688, Mary, born 1659, died November 11, 1748. Who was Mary?—E. C.

1812. THURSTON—Jonathan Thurston (Edwards), b. 1650, died 1740, married, 1673, Sarah. Who were her ancestors?—E. C.

1813. GRINNELL—Who was wife of Daniel Grinnell, of Little Compton, b. 1642?—E. C.

1814. FORD—Preston—Abigail Ford married, December 8, 1693, Jonathan Grinnell, of Daniel, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Who were the ancestors of Abigail Ford?

(Who were the ancestors of Sarah Preston, who married, August 31, 1746, Stephen Grinnell, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Ford) Grinnell?—E. C.)

1815. POTTER—Who was Molly Potter, who married Elisha Clarke, (Joshua, Thomas, Joseph, Joseph, Thomas, John, John) of Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1742. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.—C. D.

1816. KATONAH—Who were the ancestors of Katarah Masson, who married George Clarke, son of Elisha, of Westerly?—C. D.

1817. DUNBAR—Who was the wife of Samuel Dunbar, of North Bridge-water, Mass., whose daughter, Abigail, married Jonathan Copeland in 1742?—A. B.

1818. BYRAN—Seth, of Bridgewater, Mass., had daughter Sally, who married, 1757, Caleb Copeland. Who was the wife and who were the ancestors of Seth Byran?—A. B.

1819. WEST—William Shaw, of No. Bridgewater, Mass., married 1754, Hannah West. Who were her ancestors?—A. B.

1820. INGRAHAM, BAILEY—Joseph Bailey, born 1702 (Isaac, Rev. James, John, John), married in Lebanon, Connecticut, 1724, Abigail Ingraham. Whose daughter was she? The Lebanon land records say "Benjamin Ingraham and Anne Ingraham of Newport, R. I., sold in 1788, land in Lebanon, which was set off to us by persons properly qualified by the Superior Court, in right of our mother Mary Ingraham, deceased, daughter of Mary Cheesborough."

An Abigail Ingraham and Samuel Cheesborough were married between 1680 and 1689, and a daughter Elizabeth Cheesborough married William Ingraham, all in Rhode Island; though I have no exact record of their marriages. The Vital Statistics of Rhode Island give the children of Timothy Ingraham and Sarah Cowell in Bristol, R. I., 1680. The Stonington records give a Jeremiah Ingraham and Hannah, m. 1727. The Saybrook records give several Ingrahams between 1741 and 1773, but none of these records gives the Abigail searched for. Yet there seems to be a probable connection of all of these with the Rhode Island family, especially the possessing of land in Lebanon. Abigail is evidently a name common to the family, as an Abigail Ingraham, born February 12, 1730, daughter of John and Mary, married, 1761, Nathan Lord.

Can any one throw light on the family of the first named Abigail, or show her connection with any of the others mentioned?—L. B. N.

ANSWERS.

1801. WILLIAMS—The name of Robert Williams does not appear among the descendants of Roger Williams, in the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, but the following references are found:

January 27, 1645; William Reynolds of Providence, sold to Robert Williams all his house and home share and three small pieces of meadow.

Feb. 8, 1665; John Scott bought land of Robert Williams of Newport, a dwelling house in Providence, etc.

Oct. 1, 1665; Daniel Abbott received a deed from Robert Williams of Newport, formerly of Providence, on land in Providence, who declares that, Daniel Abbott was formerly his servant, and the home lot was one that did originally belong to Daniel Abbott, Sr., being sold by him to Mr. Williams.

—L. B. N.

1705. LANGFORD—Northrup Langford was my great, great grandfather. Was he a physician? One branch of the family has this tradition. Evidently not a holder of land, or I did not find the record. Col. Casey felt quite sure that he was a son of John and Abigail Langford, of Newport. Children baptized on Trinity Church records, Newport, until two years before Langford was born. He thought they moved away into Connecticut, and the tradition in Northampton family was that they came from Rhode Island, through Connecticut, by way of Colchester, where they fled the name of Langford as a first name. Has no one access to Trinity Church records to see if this family moved away? I do not think John Langford, of Newport was brother of Thomas Langford, of East Greenwich, unless J. O. Austin has more than he gives in his dictionary,

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but I do think he was brother of Melitabile Langford, wife of Abraham Redwood, and daughter of James Langford of Antigua. Mary Langford, wife of Northrup, (who was she?) married second, Noah Wells of Guilford, Vermont, not Connecticut. Sylvester Judd's manuscripts says Connecticut, and I have spent years looking for her in the vicinity of Guilford, Conn. I found this in a small book of marriages to those "out of town." Since then I have learned that after Noah Wells went to Guilford, Vermont, there was a feud amongst the two parties of the town, and one party hid the town records under a barn, until they became moldered, so none can use them. Sylvester Judd's dates cannot be relied upon. He evidently has taken them from the traditions in the town, for part of this Langford party had gone to Central New York, where he wrote his manuscript. George was born in 1758, in the Revolutionary army, in Battle of Bunker Hill, for at the State House, Boston is payment for a "gun shattered by a cannon ball, in the retreat across Roxbury Neck." He used to talk to his grandchildren of being in the battle. He married Abigail Elliott, daughter of Nathaniel Elliott (Wm. J. Andrews), and Abigail (Edmunds) Elliott. The Elliotts lived in Southamptown, Massachusetts, went to the Langfords who lived in Northampton. The Elliott house was standing 1838, but the Langford house was all broken down. In 1784 George Langford, wife and baby, James, went in an ox team to Lansingburg (W. Y.), and then to Manchester, now Clinton, Oneida County, New York, blurring the way to their home on the trees. Filled by tradition says that John Morrell, of Kent, wrote to Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Hawthorne Avenue, Troy, N. Y.—M. L. T. A.

WANTED.

THREE NEWPORT MERCURYS of 1899, viz: FEB. 10th, MARCH 18th and APRIL 8th, for which I will give twenty-five cents each. Address: MRS. GEO. W. SMITH, 11 East 24th Street, New York City.

May 2, 1901.—G. L. W.

WANTED.

The NEWPORT MERCURY containing Genealogical column, from first date of column to the 27th May, 1899. Answer, stating price. MRS. G. WILSON SMITH, 11 East 24th Street, New York City.

2-2

Jamestown.

The town clerk held a special meeting at the town clerk's office Saturday evening. The matter of cutting down Potter's hill on the dumpings was taken up. Mr. George H. Carr was present and read a letter from Mr. Edward H. Ogden in regard to stone that is to be put on the road after the hill is cut down.

It was voted that the offer of Mr. Ogden be accepted and that the road commissioner be instructed to place the stone on the road, four inches deep and 10 feet wide.

Mr. Amos L. Peckham, committee appointed at the council meeting held April 22, 1901, rendered a report in regard to cutting down Potter's hill.

It was voted that the road commissioner be instructed to cut down said hill, according to the short cut, as specified in specifications of Captain J. P. Cotton.

Henry B. Tucker, committee on condemnation of West street and Ocean avenue, reported that he had an interview with Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., and that he could not do anything at present but would report progress.

It was voted that the matter be referred to the regular meeting of the council, May 27, 1901.

It was voted that George H. West be and he is hereby granted a license to run four pool tables in the Caswell block at the rate of \$10 per year for each table.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: John E. Watson, bill of J. J. King, house rent, \$2; Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co., coal, Mrs. T. King, \$14.17; Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co., freight, 50 cents; Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co., coal, fire department, \$6.09.

ment, \$6.09.

It was voted that the matter in regard to fixing the gutter on the west side of Bay Voyage house be referred to the road commissioner and that he be and is hereby instructed to fix the same without using pipe.

The jury list was overhauled as follows:

Names Dropped—John E. Hammond, T. A. H. Peck.

Names added—Lewis H. Burdick, William P. Champlin, Benjamin P. Gardner, Vernon A. Head, William H. Jones and John V. Walsh.

Mr. William Caswell was elected town clerk for the tenth time.

Portsmouth.

The farmers have been making the most of the pleasant weather and a number of potato patches were dug, the seed having been sown in March. It was found that the seed on the low lands was almost a total loss.

The insurance company through which the steamer Awashonks was insured has adjusted the loss on the vessel with the owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are in Providence, where Mr. Miller and Mr. Stacy Tolman, of Providence, are holding an exhibition in the rooms of the Providence Art Club, Providence.

Steamer Awashonks of the Seaboard Steamboat Company, which was burned at Tiverton recently, will be replaced by the Islander of Bangor, Me., which has been secured by the company. The new boat has a capacity of 500 passengers and is rated at 14 knots.

The hull of the Awashonks is conspicuous in the bay near Tiverton and her name is easily discernible as the bow of the vessel escaped the flames.

The public debt decreased last month \$1,897,653.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through time service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after May 1st, 1901, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATIONS, week days, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. Return 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Providence, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Fall River, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Portland, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Boston, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For New Bedford, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Fall River, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Portland, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For Boston, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m. For New Bedford, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m. and 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 p. m.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Applications

-FOR-

Liquor Licenses.

AT THE MEETING of the board of Police Commissioners of the city of Newport, held Friday, April 26, 1901, the following named persons made applications for liquor licenses under the provision of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell, serve, and dispense intoxicating liquors within the limits of the city, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS.

W. D. Hife & Co., 229 Thames street.

John T. Martin, 558 Thames street.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, 655 Spring street.

SECOND CLASS.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office, City Hall Building, on Friday, May 18, at 5 p. m., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

All bonds must be filed at least three days before the hearing, as no application will be acted upon until the bond has been approved.

Published by order of the Police Commissioners.

GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

6-4-2w

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

TOWN TAX

AND

POLL TAX FOR 1901

Assessors' Notice

Wednesday, the 22nd Day of

May next, A. D. 1901,

on Thursday, the twenty-third, and on Friday, the twenty-fourth, next, at 10 o'clock noon, in and for the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, we, duly elected assessors and sworn, hereby give notice, that for the purpose of assessing the town tax and the annual town meeting held in said Middletown, on the third day of April, A. D. 1901, and of assessing the poll tax for the year 1901, as provided in Chapter 10 of the General Laws of this State, they will meet at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on

Wednesday, the 22nd Day of

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